The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Another Constitutional Amendment Proposed in the Senate.

Close of the Debate on the Sue Murphy War Claim.

Defeat in the House of the Niagara Ship Canal Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

The country is not likely to suffer from any excess of legislation at the present session of Congress. Nearly half the session has expired, and no bills of importance have yet passed, and very few are likely to. The temper of the House on this matter was strongly illustrated to-day in the fate of the Niagara Ship Canal bill. It occupied the entire day after the morning hour, and was very ably discussed on both sides. A motion to lay the bill and amendments on the table was then lost by yeas 76, nays 85. This indicated the possibility of its passage, but another hostile motion was made to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, from whence it had been originally taken, which prevailed by 19 majority, and virtually killed the bill for this session.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

The morning hour in the House to-day was occupied by the business from the Committee on the District of Columbia, but very little of it was successful, and still less of it was of public importance.

Mr. LYNCH's bill will come up on Monday as the special order, and will very likely provoke a long discussion; but it is the special order from day to day until disposed of.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

The Joint Committee to-day opened the proposals for printing and publishing the debates of Congress. There were but two proposals submitted—one from the present proprietors of the *Globe*, Messrs. RIVES & BAILEY, and one from a New-York gentleman named CROWELL. The Superintendent of Public Printing also submitted an estimate of the cost of the work if done at the Government office. The examination of the bids was deferred until next week, to await the return of Mr. LYNCH. In the meantime the Public Printer was directed to institute a comparison of the cost under these bids with the cost of printing the debates under the present arrangement.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

There has been no Executive Session since Monday last, and as the Senate adjourned over till Monday, none will now occur until next week. The friends of Mr. SHERMAN have been very anxious for a session, having faith that he would be confirmed, but pending the New-York Senatorial election and the absence of Senator MORGAN, it has not been deemed advisable. A large number of nominations have accumulated, and the President keeps adding to the list. To-day he sent in another batch, among which was W. H. TIFFANY, Assessor of the Ninth New-York City District, vice HORACE FRANKLIN, to be removed.

All the nominations will be scrutinized very closely, and but very few confirmations made except in case of vacancies.

SENATOR RAMSEY RENOMINATED.

Intelligence was received here to-day of the renomination of Senator RAMSEY by Gov. the Minnesota Legislature on the first ballot by a vote of 76 to 37 for all others.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to-day introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to be known as the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. It provides that the right of citizens to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. There can be no doubt whatever that it will receive the sanction of both Houses of Congress at an early day. Every Democratic member who can say anything will, of course, make a speech against it. It will give DAVIS in the Senate and BROOKS in the House a last glorious opportunity to deliver their old speeches about the inferiority of the negro and the degradation, as it is called, of the suffrage. But that it will finally become imbedded in the organic law of the land is inevitable. The force of the arguments of the opposition, however, will be broken by the very fact that even old Virginia herself, the mother of slavery as well as Presidents, is at this moment willing to concede all that the amendments in question will, when ratified, enforce and make obligatory.

RECEPTION BY MR. COLFAX.

Mr. Speaker COLFAX held his first reception of the season to-night. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the attendance was large. Mr. COLFAX was very agreeable, and his guests were very much pleased.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

A special meeting of the Senate Finance Committee will be held to-morrow, to consider the numerous bills and propositions looking to a settlement of the financial question, which now load down the table of the Committee. It is impossible at this writing to say what the Committee will recommend, for they have not yet decided it for themselves, or what line of policy they will mark out. Assumption is of course the objective point, but by what road the country is to reach it the future must disclose. It is very evident, however, that no single one of the various theories before the country will be adopted as a whole, but that some general measure will be framed out of the conflicting views of MORTON and BUTLER and MCCULLOCH and the dozen others who have endeavored to present feasible plans of settling the question.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands had a meeting to-day, when Mr. POMEROY was authorized to report the bill, which he subsequently did, authorizing the sale of lands in Beaufort, South Carolina, to aid in the construction of the Port Royal Railroad. It is noteworthy that the lands in question are not a part of the public domain, but were bought up by the Government under execution sales for taxes, &c.

THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. STEVENS intends to call up early next week his bill providing for the construction of the Air Line Railroad. Very great interest is felt in the District of Columbia in this bill, and the whole subject is discussed and debated among members of Congress generally, in the local papers and in ecclesiastical circles. The Baltimore and Ohio interest will make a strong opposition, but the supporters of the scheme are equally determined to carry their point. The debates in the Senate and in the House, if it should ever get there, will be very interesting and important, as they will cover not only the powers of the General Government, but also the right of eminent domain and other abstruse legal and constitutional points.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

After many conferences between the Virginia Committee and its individual members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and members of the Senate and House, it seems to be pretty well understood that the following definite arrangement has been substantially agreed to: Following the precedents in the Missouri Compromise, and the proceedings upon the admission of Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska, a bill will be prepared authorizing the admission of Virginia upon the adoption of the proposed constitution, with the objectionable clauses in regard to disfranchisement, the test oath and probably some other objectionable features stricken out. When this bill shall be passed, it is believed it will be followed by an Amnesty bill, either universal or with some few exceptions, to take effect on the ratification of the Constitution. It is said that this adjustment meets the approbation of Gen. GRANT, Secretary FISH, Gen. SCHOFIELD and a large number of the most prominent members of both Houses of Congress.

COLORED SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The National Convention of colored men which has been in session here has attracted much attention by the superior intelligence of its members and the business-like manner in which they conduct their proceedings. Some of the addresses and speeches of the members will compare favorably with any like body that ever assembled. A large number of spectators, both white and colored, are in daily attendance upon their sessions.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Mutual Council of the Congregational Church last night heard the statement of the pastor, Dr. BOARDMAN, in behalf of himself and church. In regard to the matter of admitting colored persons to the church, he said he had been charged with endeavoring to prevent colored persons from entering it. This was not so. For he had frequently said he would not be a pastor of a church that would refuse to admit colored people. He would say no more again. He held that a Christian man should not be excluded from any church or place of worship on account of sentiments which white men have become; but he did think it would be best to elevate the black race in schools of their own, if possible, and he would soon show that he is equal to any society. He would command the earnest attention of this society. He believed that the Council may be believed if the members would bury all and consent to give his aid and encouragement, by the blessing of God they would succeed as a church and would prosper.

Several of the Council expressed a desire to know who was the one man alluded to by Dr. BOARDMAN when some one remarked in an undertone that it was Gen. O. O. HOWARD.

Gen. HOWARD arose immediately, and said when Dr. BOARDMAN expressed himself ready to bury the past, his answer spontaneously sprung to his mouth, but as a member responded to a sentiment this morning, and found that he was not the person referred to, he felt that he had better not be too fast in rising.

Dr. BOARDMAN here came forward and renewed his assertion, and stated that he did not refer to Gen. HOWARD as the one man.

Gen. HOWARD here rose and said he fully and freely buried every personal matter with Dr. BOARDMAN, and as an individual to the Church, and as one of the Council, he did not feel at liberty to thus dispose of, and he would prefer that they be settled by the Council.

Dr. STORRS was also of this opinion.

Both sides have submitted the case to the Council, and the Council thereupon went into executive session, and at half-past 9 o'clock this morning, when a session was taken until noon to-day.

The Council, after reassembling, and after considerable debate, agreed to hear explanatory statements in reference to attempts which had been made to conciliate the membership. Several members of the church availed themselves of the opportunity to speak in connection with the case, and the Council then adjourned its public session to make up their decision.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized THEODORE GERVAIS, as Consul for Austria, at Louisville, Ky., and MANUEL M. MORALES as Vice-Consul of Mexico, at San Antonio, Texas.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate:

William H. Ewing, to be Postmaster at Seymour, Indiana. Rocky P. Bartlett, Agent for the Indians of the Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon. Wm. H. Tingsley, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New-York, vice Homer Franklin, to be removed. M. W. Reynolds, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Kansas, vice Thomas J. Stevenson, to be dismissed. Albert H. O'Brien of Pennsylvania, William Kitty McSherry of Maryland, and Arlin C. Kelton of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Thos. J. Jones of New-Hampshire, to be Postmaster, N. J., vice P. A. Jones, rejected. J. B. Abbott, Postmaster at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting correspondence with the Commissioner of Patents in relation to supplies of stationery to the Patent Office. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. CORNELIUS presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, petitioning against the passage of the resolution to amend an act to establish an American line of steamers between New-York and various European ports, upon the ground that the passage of the resolution would be injurious to the interests of commerce. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HENDERSON presented a petition from sixty-eight Indians of the Miami tribe, resident in Indiana, praying that the public lands occupied by them may be surveyed and introduced a bill on the same subject. Referred.

Mr. HOWARD presented the petition of Indians and persons of Indian descent resident in Michigan, and heretofore belonging to the Ottawa and Chippewa nations, alleging that their affairs in connection with the Government have fallen into confusion; that great injustice has been done them by the officials of the United States, and asking that a thorough investigation be made of the matter. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HOWARD also offered, in connection with this memorial, a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to send to the Senate a statement of the treats of land selected by members of the Grand River band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, under treaty of July, 1855, and of other matters in connection therewith.

SEA ISLAND LANDS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain lands on the Sea Islands in South Carolina.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called the attention of the Senate to the fact that on Thursday evening, at about 9 o'clock, an aged and respected citizen had been knocked down and robbed on the sidewalk adjoining the Capitol grounds, and offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and report what steps are necessary to secure better protection in the Capitol grounds and better police regulations. Adopted.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. STEWART, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following constitutional amendment, and asked to have the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the petitions and memorials praying for it:

ART. 15. The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee to-day, and with a recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed:

A bill to authorize the removal of causes in certain cases from the District to the Circuit Courts of the United States.

A bill to fix the terms of the United States Courts in Oregon, and to increase the salary of the District Judge.

A bill to enforce the provisions of the Constitution abolishing slavery, &c., and a number of bills regulating the elective franchise, and resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, guaranteeing universal suffrage, &c.

Also, the House joint resolution providing that no officer or clerk of an Executive Department shall practice or prosecute claims before it until two years after his time of service expires.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing A. S. GALLAHER to make application for an extension of his patents for a shoe-pegging machine, and the Commissioner of Patents to consider the same as if it had been filed ninety days prior to the expiration of the patent.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. STEWART, also from the same Committee, reported and recommended the passage of the bill to relieve WILLIAM H. HAGLEY, of Wayne County, N. Y., from political disabilities, imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the amount paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the transportation of men and supplies each year from 1861 to 1868, inclusive, designating separately the sums paid for transportation from Washington to the Relay House, and the rates of such transportation.

Mr. CLARKE moved to amend by requiring information of the amount paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company above that paid to other companies for similar services.

Mr. WILSON moved to extend the inquiry to the amounts paid the Northern Central Railroad Company.

Mr. CLARKSON accepted the amendment. This amendment had been offered because in 1861 the Secretary of War had arranged with the Presidents of the other railroad companies of the country that they would transport men and materials for the Government at two-thirds their ordinary rates, and he had been informed that all the companies except the Baltimore and Ohio had stood by that arrangement, but this road had received full rates, and he wished to know the facts.

Mr. HENDERSON saw no practical good that could come from the passage of the resolution, even if the Senator from Pennsylvania had been correctly informed, and if it was based merely on gratuity or idle curiosity, or in hostility to any particular railroad, he was opposed to it.

Mr. SHERMAN said the resolution was not offered in hostility to any railroad company, but because there seemed to be a disagreement between the statements of this road and other roads, and those of some of the officers of the Government, in regard to amounts received by the company as Government transportation.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SHERMAN's resolution went over under the rule.

THE SUE MURPHY CLAIM.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala., and Mr. SUMNER resumed his argument in favor of the bill. The great error of Gen. GRANT in the whole transaction was in not doubting that the claim was just, and all like claims ought to be paid at whatever cost. Better national bankruptcy than national dishonor. He argued at length, and cited the proclamations of President LINCOLN and the acts of Congress against the proposition that the property at the time it was taken was in the enemy's territory, and reviewed and replied to the various other objections urged in opposition to the payment of such claims. The time to hear the claims of Southern loyalists and distinguish the honest from the fraudulent ones was now, while the evidence upon which to make such discrimination could still be found; and if it were not done now it would be at a later day, with more danger of deception on the part of the claimants and greater cost to the Government.

Mr. FREDERICK THOMPSON said that Mr. WILSON's amendment was not germane to the bill under consideration, because the question involved in the bill was not whether loyal men of the South should be paid for property for which the Government had contracted, but whether or not, for whatever the Government should undertake to pay for losses caused by the necessity of war.

The President at this point presented the credentials of WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Senator elect from Connecticut, which were read.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING moved to recommit the bill that the Committee might further inquire whether Miss MURPHY had been loyal before the occupation of Decatur by our troops, and whether she had not the owner of the property before that time, and if so, how long.

Mr. WILSON wished the bill sent back for general investigation, because he did not think the claim was well founded. He had information which satisfied him that the claimant had been disloyal woman. He believed that the whole question of paying the claims of Southern Loyalists should be taken up and settled, so far as to require no further attention from Congress.

Mr. HOWARD thought the proposed instructions to the Committee unnecessary and invited the rule which governed the Court of Claims being silently flouted.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING modified his motion so as to make it merely a motion to recommit.

Mr. SUMNER felt it due to the Mr. HUMPHREY, who had received a letter about Miss MURPHY's alleged loyalty, to say that he had had a personal interview with him last evening, and found him to be an honorable and refined gentleman, who had gone South with loyalty from Ohio to Alabama, to edit a loyal newspaper. He had received through Mr. HUMPHREY another letter from Decatur, signed MARY M. ALLEN, and stating that Miss MURPHY had been during the war, apparently a rebel sympathizer.

Mr. SUMNER moved as amendment to the motion to recommit a resolution instructing the Committee to consider the expediency of appointing a Commission to inquire into the claims of loyal citizens in the South, and to report a bill with a view to speedy disposition of the same.

Mr. MORTON replied briefly to Mr. FREDERICK THOMPSON, reiterating his view that loyalists residing at the South during the rebellion were technically public enemies.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought this case, in view of the latest evidence of its character, presented one of a striking illustration of the hazard and liability of attempting upon any principle of law to recognize such claims, or to distinguish between true and false loyalties.

Mr. ANTHONY objected to the bill's being imposed upon the record in the loyalty of Miss MURPHY, the officers of our army had been impressed upon her, for they had testified that they had received from her, at Decatur, hospitable treatment and valuable information.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he did not generally refer to private correspondence in the Senate, but he felt bound to say that two years ago Judge DICK, of Alabama, a friend whom he had known at college, had written him a letter introducing Miss SUE MURPHY, and speaking highly of her as a loyal woman.

Mr. FOWLER said he was in a position to state that Mr. HUMPHREY had made two visits last evening, having called for the first time in his life upon Miss MURPHY, and told her that he was sorry that he had written the letter about her.

Mr. HOWARD thought the evidence of the army officers in regard to MURPHY's loyalty better than the contradictory evidence furnished by the correspondence of the Senator from Massachusetts. (SUMNER.)

Mr. SPENCER said that Judge DICK, who had written to Mr. DOOLITTLE asserting Miss MURPHY's loyalty, was a distinguished citizen of Alabama, whose loyalty all through the war was conspicuous and unquestioned.

Mr. WARNER again vouched for Mr. HUMPHREY's good character.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill, with all the pending amendments, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims, and the Senate's clock ting Senate adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported, in the case of the Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia, that JOHN E. CHEEVER, having voluntarily given aid to the rebellion, is not entitled to a seat as a Representative; that the contestant, JOHN A. WENTZ, is not entitled to it because he did not receive a majority of the votes cast, and that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the question of removing political disabilities from JOHN E. CHEEVER, and that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. DAWES also indicated his dissent from the report of the same Committee made yesterday, in the case of ANDERSON against SWITZLER, from the Ninth District of Missouri.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to allow credit to LUCRES MCNEIL, late Postmaster at Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y., for $178 in money and postage stamps stolen from the Post Office by burglars. Passed.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the University for the Blind in the District of Columbia, with a substitute therefor.

The substitute having been read at length Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, demanded the reading of the original bill, remarking that he was opposed both to the original bill and the substitute.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked the Speaker whether his colleague was entitled to have the original bill read.

The Speaker replied that he was.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he was sorry to see that his colleague was as factious as ever.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I am not, Sir, and he hopes to continue so throughout.

The original bill was then read.

Mr. INGERSOLL having arisen to explain the bill,

Mr. CRAVENS inquired whether any petitions in its favor had been received from any portion of the country.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that there had been.

Mr. CRAVENS—From whom?

Mr. INGERSOLL—From gentlemen of high character, one who was President of an asylum for the blind in Ohio, and another who was President of a like establishment in Pennsylvania.

Mr. CRAVENS—I think it would be unbecoming gentlemen from removing their institutions here without all consent.

Mr. INGERSOLL—It is evident that no institution of this kind can be established and conducted without the consent and wishes of the organization based upon legislative authority.

Mr. CRAVENS—What is there particularly attractive in this District to induce the necessary part of the blind of Pennsylvania and of Ohio. I should say there were already enough blind people in this District without removing here the blind of other sections. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL—Even the blind can see a purpose in locating this institution in the District of Columbia. People living in the Northern States would object to its being located in Baltimore, Louisville or New-Orleans, because it would be there too much subject to Southern influences. White people in the South would object to a like reason to its being located in Boston or Chicago. They all agree that the District of Columbia is neutral ground, where the interests of all can be promoted. I move the previous question.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 81 to 58.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried—yeas 90, nays 48.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution, reciting that Mr. JAMES PYLES, a clerk in the Second Auditor's office in the Post Office, was knocked down and robbed at 9 o'clock last night, close to the Capitol grounds, and requesting the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether an increase of force is necessary for the protection of persons passing by the National Capitol. Adopted.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The House went, at 1:30 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal bill.

Mr. JONES addressed the House in support of the bill. He argued that it was a question, not of erecting a low line of transportation such as many of those schemes that were depleting the public Treasury, but it was simply a question whether Congress would remove an obstruction. That stands in the way of the prosperity of the country, and would facilitate the passage of commerce on an old line of transportation. When, therefore, gentlemen charged the friends of the measure with advocating a scheme of a corrupt project, they had either not read the bill with care, or designed to leave a wrong impression. He could see why the Welland Canal was found to be unprofitable, was that it was not calculated for vessels of the size of those now employed in the commerce of the great lakes. Besides the argument that the canal would not prove remunerative to private corporations was additional reason why it should be built by the Government. He would, in conclusion, move to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. DAWES—Will the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUTLER] state what equality he can strike with the business of manufacturing establishments?

Mr. BUTLER—Not at all, Sir.

Mr. DAWES—The satisfaction of the manufacturing property in New-England for the last thirty years show that it had not brought an income of five per cent during that time.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, Sir, that is not a report made to the Thirty-ninth Congress, showing that the manufacturing establishments averaged twenty-five per cent. profit during the last three years.

Mr. DAWES—I cannot tell what may have been the profits for any given six months. My statement was that during the last thirty years with all the interest and the capital employed, the manufacturing men of which New-England is capable, the manufacturing property of New-England has not paid five per cent. on the investment.

Mr. BUTLER resumed his argument in favor of the bill. Referring to the Dominion of Canada, he declared himself against all reciprocity treaties. He (he thought) had obtained the power of the House when now was he in favor of any reciprocal legislation. When Canada was ready to take up a share of the burdens, she might have the benefits of incorporation with the United States, but not till then.

In another portion of his remarks Mr. BUTLER said that one great argument in opposition to the bill, on account of the enormous trade through Canadian waters, before the canal could be completed, that still would be ours, not by conquest, not by purchase, but by the wish and desire of a majority of its inhabitants.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he was sorry that the state of his country and the condition of the Treasury would prevent him from giving his support to the bill before the House. In former years he had supported a similar bill, but it was at a time when it was voting money for almost every project that was presented, and as this measure had more merits than a vast many of those that were going through, he struggled to have some of the money go into this channel. He would not go into a discussion of the merits of the bill, but he found himself against the last section thereof, proposed an appropriation of $13,000,000. It was enough for him to know that there was no money in the Treasury to meet such an appropriation. We are now owning a debt of $2,500,000,000 that we are paying six per cent. interest gold on—an immense bonded debt. We have $400,000,000 of legal tenders, $400,000,000 of fractionable paper money afloat in the country, which was only worth seventy cents on the dollar. Taxes were oppressive, and there was a party in this country who only wanted an excuse for repudiation. If we augmented the taxes, and increased our already enormous public debt, repudiation would gather strength. He would warn the House and the gentleman against pushing things to an extent that might tend to involve the country in a crime more hideous in its nature and extent than any ever committed by a nation, preventing to the least vestige of power and decency the like crime of repudiation, of bad faith and national dishonor. His opinions were known in the House and in this work, but he believed he spoke their sentiments when he said they would wait until we should get the reduction of our public debt under a good headway, until taxation could be reduced and until the work can be done a third cheaper than it is now, before he would be inclined to vote for it. Another reason why he would not support the bill was that the commencement of this new work costing such a vast sum of money, would tend to prevent appropriations for constructing important works of improvement already commenced. There must be an appropriation to complete the new work on the Mississippi River, and Mr. JAMES HARLAN, now nearly finished—a work which, when completed, would afford immense relief to the great producing States of the Northwest. Facts had recently come to his knowledge which rendered it a matter of vast importance that the Mississippi River improvement in whole be completed as the earliest practicable day. Under a grant of Congress had allowed the construction of railroad bridges across the Mississippi River, and among others, one at Dubuque. A bridge has been built at Dubuque, not by the railroad company whose road crosses the river, but by parties mostly inside the company, as I understand, and they have made the bridge of such a dangerous character as to endanger the public, adding vastly to the expense of transit of both freight and passengers. Before the bridge was built it cost a railroad passenger ten cents to cross the Mississippi River at Dubuque, and it now costs the same passenger twenty-five cents by railroad bridge and ferry. Freight was charged the same. It cost a thousand dollars a day to run the bridge at night, and about the same. A gentleman lately from Iowa had informed him that the advance in freight caused by the Bridge Company over the old rates would cost a single County in Iowa for the present crop of wheat $50,000. Indeed, as freights now are, it costs half a cent a bushel more to get corn or wheat to market from Eastern Iowa to Chicago. This state of things admonished him, and he thought it should admonish the representatives from the Northwest, that if money was to be spent by the Government it should be spent where it would affect the most. He said the time had come when something must be done for the people of the South-west to relieve them from the grievous burden under which they are now groaning. Monopolies now control almost everything. Monopoly of slavery had been broken down, and the next battle would be for breaking down the other monopolies which are now devouring the substance of the people.

Mr. ALLISON opposed the bill, and proposed an amendment to it appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Wisconsin River by canal or otherwise, so as to connect Green Bay and the Mississippi River by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, according to the plan of Gen. WARREN.

Mr. BAILEY opposed the bill. He did not think that the country could afford to make this expenditure or undertake this work. The Bill proposed an appropriation of $13,000,000. But if it proposed to spend that the Administration would reach fifteen or twenty millions. Whenever interest the people had in such a work they had a much greater interest in the restoration of the national credit. Every inch of American soil was mortgaged, and American privileges to pay were being bartered, about the country at a most disgraceful discount. He denied that the remuneration of labor was as great now as it was before the war, the unparalleled cost of procuring the necessaries of life being taken into consideration. Every dollar unnecessarily expended was a practical increase of the national debt. If he conceded all that had been said in favor of the bill he should still most earnestly protest against that Moon proposition.

Mr. LOGAN advocated the passage of the bill. All the rails-producing States of the West demanded this continuous line of water communication from the great lakes to the Atlantic. It would make breadstuffs cheaper, and benefit the poor man and the rich man of the East as much as it would benefit the producers of the West.

Mr. STEVENS said the advocates of this measure were overlooking the only natural water outlet from the great West to the Atlantic, the Mississippi River. The difference in shipping grain from Chicago to New-York by the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and thence to New-York by sea, and shipping it by the canal and canals, was seventeen cents a bushel in favor of the former, and seven days in the speed of same.

Mr. BARKER advocated the passage of the bill in a speech of a few minutes duration.

Mr. STARKWEATHER declared himself in favor of the project, and did not consider it sound economy not to add to the liabilities of the Government, [unless it got the natural debt will be heard and in process of liquidation. The whispers of repudiation that are now occasionally heard would become whirlwinds if Congress did not listen to the dictates of prudence in the assumption of the national liabilities. He was sick, and he believed that the twelve millions proposed for in the bill was but "a specimen brick," and that Congress would be pushed with claims for Pacific Railroad and other subsidies to the tune of a hundred millions.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—Two hundred millions.

Mr. SCHENCK—In the end we shall learn the risk, if not the reality, of repudiation, which last will endanger our institutions of Government far more than the great rebellion.

Messrs. MULLINS and CRANDLER spoke briefly in opposition to the bill.

The question was then taken on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 104, nays 69.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DELANO moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was negatived by a vote of yeas 76 to nays 84.

Mr. COOK, who reported the bill from the Select Committee on the Niagara Ship Canal, closed the debate in advocacy of the bill. He occupied only a small portion of the hour to which he was entitled, yielding portions of his time to other members.

Mr. CULLOM strenuously opposed the bill, as a measure both of military and of commercial necessity.

Mr. ROSS advocated the bill, as one of the most important and proper measures ever before Congress. He refuse to pass it on account of the financial objections raised to it would be analogous to the folly of a farmer about to go into debt for the purchase of stock and for the improvement of his farm. He always voted against unnecessary appropriations, but he would economize by cutting down the expenses of the army, of the navy, and of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 111, nays 60—so the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, which is regarded as sentencement to its defeat for the present Congress.

The House then, at 5:40 o'clock, adjourned till Monday next.

ALBANY.

The Contest for the Senatorship—Mr. Morgan Still the Favorite—The Caucus to Meet This Evening.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

There is no reason to alter, but much to confirm the opinion expressed in last night's dispatch, that MORGAN will be reelected United States Senator. FENTON's strength has been rapidly waning during the last twenty-four hours, and to-night his honest supporters give it up. The attempts to use MARSHALL O. ROBERTS as a forlorn hope, after the last effort should be expended on FENTON without success, has unanimously failed. ROBERTS seemed to occupy any such position. He left for home this evening in disgust, after saying that he did not know for what purpose he was sent for except to pay a back bill due from a previous occupation of a Delavan parlor. He is said to have told the Fenton men that if FENTON would withdraw he would enter the field and make an earnest fight, but not otherwise. This FENTON could not be persuaded to do, and hence ROBERTS' departure.

Rumors had seized the part of an honorable man in this contest from the first, and had he had no connection with FENTON, who has dipped his spoon into everybody's porridge dish and finally upset his own, he would have made a formidable candidate in opposition to MORGAN. Since ROBERTS left, GREELEY has taken off his coat and goes to work just as zealously for FENTON, but he is too late. Judge DAVIS is not in the field, and transfers all his strength. So does GREENWOOD. In fact all the men whom FENTON has attempted to use are now going against him. He will discover by the time he gets through this contest that sometimes honesty is the best policy, even in politics. The caucus will meet at 8:30 to-morrow evening, in the Assembly Chamber. Senator FOLGER will probably be Chairman, and unless there is some mistake in the figures, MORGAN will be nominated on the first ballot.

Report Relative to the Overissue of Railroad Stock—Executive Appointments—Committee Changes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Senate held a three and a half hours' session to-day, which opened with a report of the Committee on the

RAILROAD INVESTIGATION,

to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. BEACH, introduced at the beginning of the session, for an investigation of the subject of the private issue of stock by the directors of railroad corporations. The Committee report that a director of the Erie road, whom they had summoned before them as a witness, refused to answer a question as to what disposition was made of the proceeds arising from the sale of the extra issue of stock and bonds. The refusal was based on the ground that the resolution authorizing the investigation did not cover an inquiry of this kind. The Committee, therefore, asked for instructions from the Senate, and, if it was thought proper, an enlargement of their powers. A lengthy debate ensued, in which the necessity or propriety of the investigation was discussed pro and con, and it was made evident that the Railroad Committee take no interest in the inquiry, and regard it as a burden imposed on them, and likely to be fruitless in its results. An amendment of the resolution enlarging the subject of the inquiry so as to embrace the question put to the Erie director, was adopted, but before the resolution, as amended, was adopted, the whole subject was laid on the table.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS—CHANGE IN THE RULES.

The first strictly partisan discussion in either House occurred in the Senate this morning, on the resolution (see Associated Press report) of Mr. FOLGER, changing the rules so as to provide for a monthly instead of a weekly Executive Session, and referring all appointments of the Governor to a standing committee, instead of to the Senator in whose district the appointee may reside. Mr. MURPHY asked for the reasons of the change, which were explained by Mr. FOLGER in a very candid speech, in which he adverted to the peculiar circumstances in which the majority found themselves at the present time, with an opposition Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and admitted that the design of the resolution was to protect the majority against surprise at the confirmation of Executive appointments against the wishes and during the temporary absence of some of their members. It was not, he had been intimated, an unprecedented thing for the majority to do, nor was it a different action from what the opposite party, judging from past experience, would also were they similarly situated.

The resolution was adopted by a strict party vote, and its effect will be to prevent the confirmation of any of the Governor's appointments short of three months from the time they are sent in, which, in most cases, will doubtless be equivalent to their rejection.

CHANGES IN THE COMMITTEES.

In pursuance of the agreement made at the Republican caucus, held yesterday, certain changes were made in the Committees, by which the Senator from Oswego was placed on the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. This change was opposed with considerable bitterness by Senator MURPHY, who characterized it as a discreditable party act, and vowed the malevolence that a day was coming when the rod would be applied to them. Mr. FOLGER replied that he had been waiting a long time for that day to come which had been so often foretold by his Democratic friends, and he was likely to wait some time longer. He proceeded to give what he considered good reasons for the change, and said that no one in Committee, as incompetent, would give all parts of the State a representation thereon.

Mr. CRAWFORD, in reply to the complaint of Mr. MURPHY that the Democracy were allowed but one out of five members of the Committee—a thing which he had alleged to be without precedent—called attention to the fact that the Democratic Speaker of the Assembly last year, in framing the Committee on Railroads, gave the Democracy five seats in the Committee, while the Republicans had but one. The statement disposed of the chief point in Senator MURPHY's protest, and closed the discussion.

A STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY AND A FUNERAL MAN-KEY FOR BROOKLYN.

The Assembly held a brief session, and adjourned over till to-morrow morning. The only bills of importance introduced were one from Mr. KIERNAN, of New-York, incorporating a stock insurance company, with a capital of $500,000, for the insurance of all kinds of stock against depreciation in the market; and one from Mr. ALEXANDER, of Brooklyn, to incorporate a company to build a public market in the City of Churches, and authorizing the Common Council to lease to the company the ground known as City Park, near the Navy-yard.

Hon. John A. Griswold and the Senatorship.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 15.

The following dispatch was received from Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD last evening:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1869.

Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, or Hon. A. H. Taylor.

I telegraph as follows to Mr. HALE and Mr. FRANCIS: When I accepted the nomination for Governor, I understood Mr. MORGAN was to be the senatorial candidate. I cannot, therefore, accept the office. My name shall be used in no way to his prejudice.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 15, 1869: Nos. 73, 84, 86, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 94, 97, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

Mr. CAULDWELL presented a memorial of the New-York City Underground Railway Company for an amendment to the charter.

ISSUES OF RAILROAD STOCK.

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Railroad Committee, instructed to investigate the overissues of stocks by the New-York Central and Hudson River Companies, reported that the Committee had particularly examined the director of the Erie Company, who declined to tell what disposition was made by the directors of a large amount of additional stock, under the advice of counsel, the question being beyond the scope of the investigation directed by the Senate. The Committee asked for instructions.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to amend the original resolution by adding after the words "or bonds," the words "or bonds or any matters relating to the sale or disposition of the proceeds thereof." Adopted—16 to 12.

Mr. FOLGER moved to instruct the Committee to inquire if any director or directors of the said companies, or either of them, have before or about the time of issuing said stock, bonds had dealings in the stock of the said or either companies, and with what result.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried—14 to 13.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Relating to the Town Hall at Morrisania.

By Mr. TWEED—To authorize the towns of Yonkers and Westchester, in the County of Westchester, to widen certain highways.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Fulton Market Fishermens' Association of New-York. Also the settlement of the claims of the militia of 1819.

By Mr. NICHOLS—For the construction of a bridge over the Erie Canal at Georgia-street; also a bridge at Fulton-street, Buffalo.

By Mr. EDWARDS—To charter the Steam Towing Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CHESEB

VIRGINIA.

The Negro-Suffrage Movement in Virginia—The Deputation to Washington—Its Leading Spirits and Their Career Since the War—How They Organized Against the Richmond Constitution—What is Now Thought of Them by Their Own Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869.

Some very obstinate politicians in Virginia have signalized the new year by turning over a new leaf. They have gone to Washington to ask for negro suffrage, coupled with conditions. You have seen much mention of the proceeding in the papers of this State, but I will give you the history of the movement, and of the men engaged in it. You will then be able to determine what consideration is due to the latter.

The misfortune of our old Virginia politicians is, that they have never been able to keep up with reconstruction. They have always been too slow. They bring their minds to accept the inevitable too late to derive benefit from and to do good by it. They refused to accede even to President Johnson's wild policy of reconstruction; and when he sent the Fetrpoint Government, under the Alexandria Constitution, down to Richmond to do them good, they treated it with the utmost scorn and derision. When the people of the State were called upon, under this Government, to elect members of the Lower House of Congress, in 1865, and were urged, in the name of the President, to elect men who could take the "iron-clad" oath, these old politicians treated the proposition with indignation; and some of them—Mr. A. H. H. STUART, of Staunton, for one, supported by his brother-in-law, Mr. JOHN B. BALDWIN, of the same town—became candidates on that issue; Mr. STUART claiming that he ought to be elected, and succeeding in obtaining a majority vote, on the ground that he could not take the oath.

About the same time Mr. BALDWIN was elected to the Legislature of the State. He was the fire-eating candidate for the Speakership, and was elected by reason of his popularity as an impracticable. He started great influence over the Legislature, which summarily turned out of office Gov. PEIRPOINT'S Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth, putting in their places men who were unreconstructed. When the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment came to be voted on, it was voted down in each House by almost unanimous voice, and treated very much as a thing that ought to be handled at arm's length with a pair of tongs, and with averted countenances. Mr. BALDWIN, who controlled the Legislature, had become popular by his service in the Confederate Congress, and by being reported as having declared, during the war, that if Mr. LINCOLN would give him *carte blanche* to write the terms, he would not consent to reconstruction.

Both Mr. BALDWIN and Mr. STUART had been Federalists and Unionists before the war. Mr. BALDWIN went into the Virginia military staff in 1861, and into the Confederate Congress afterward; Mr. STUART remaining at home. Neither of them became very impracticable until after the war had approached its termination; and Mr. STUART did not become a rebel until after the war had closed. I have observed that some of our best Union men at present were hot Secesh before the rebellion, and fought like heathen in the war. I have also observed that among the bitterest rebels now among us are those who have developed their belligerent temper since all the fighting ceased.

The arguments urged by the impracticables in the Congressional campaign of 1865, and the obstinate conduct of the Legislature of 1866-67, wrought much harm in Virginia. You will recollect that just after the passage of the first of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, in March, 1867, in which Congress clearly announced its determinations on the subject of negro suffrage, a meeting of both races was held in Columbia, S. C., which was addressed by one or two colored men and by Gen. WADE HAMPTON. From the tenor of Gen. HAMPTON'S speech it was obvious that even he and the State of South Carolina, were prepared, even at that time, to accept the measure of universal suffrage. But such was not the sentiment in Virginia. Popular feeling was generally opposed to it; and it could have been voted down in this State, if the people had promptly submitted to the policy of Congress, and gone to work under the provisions of the act of March, 1867, to accomplish reconstruction in loyal submission to the law.

But our old politicians advised them differently. They were made to believe that the Reconstruction acts were null and void; that they could not be executed, and would of necessity have to be repealed. Time was the popular idea, industriously inculcated, on which the people acted in dealing with the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Accordingly, when the rebels came to be registered, many thousands of eligible citizens, in a spirit of supercilious contempt toward those acts, refused to recognize their validity, and declined to be registered. Afterward, when in due course members were to be elected to the Convention which was to frame the organic law of the State, those who had not been registered could not vote; and many of those who had condescended to be registered refused further recognition of the Reconstruction acts, and declined to vote. The consequence was that the organization of the said Convention, and of the State Government which was to be formed under it, was lost by the white majority, and scored by the Radical Party, embracing the entire colored vote. This Constitutional Convention, constituted of a majority of Radicals, (which afterward framed the Constitution now known as the Richmond Constitution, as distinguished from the Alexandria Constitution,) was elected in October, 1867.

Though such was the general complexion of the Convention elect, there were a good many able Conservative members in it, and it was not even yet too late to bring a strong Conservative influence to bear upon the body for securing a just organic law, which should embrace negro suffrage. But temperate and judicious counsels were not in the minds and hearts of the politicians. They persisted in their original tactics. They still proceeded upon the assumption that the Reconstruction acts of Congress were null and void, and to be defied rather than respected and observed.

Before a line of the new Constitution was written, before even the body that was to frame it had assembled, they called a mass State Convention at Richmond, in December, 1867, to take measures for upposing the forthcoming Constitution, and organizing the people for defeating it. Of this notable Convention Mr. A. H. H. STUART was the President, and Mr. JOHN B. BALDWIN the master spirit. By this Convention the most thorough and searching measures of organization were taken. Mr. BALDWIN procured the adoption, of a famous scheme of organizing the State, not only by grand divisions, by districts, and by counties, but also the counties were subdivided into hundreds, fifties, and tens, and captains, lieutenants, and corporals placed over each. The Constitution, which was yet to be framed, was not to be allowed a hole or corner of the State to rest the sole of its foot upon. It was to be cast out as a foul fiend with the anathema maranthe of the people upon its head.

In due course of time this foredoomed instrument was framed by the Radical Convention, composed in part of colored men, which held its session in the State Capital at Richmond. It was framed under a storm of denunciation upon the body framing it and upon its members, such as few deliberative assemblies ever were overwhelmed with before; and it is not at all unnatural that some of its provisions are coined with a particle of ill-will against the classes whose denunciations fell so thick and fast upon its authors.

The instrument itself was certainly objectionable in some respects, viz.: First, in conferring the right of suffrage and office-holding unqualifiedly on the colored race; (but this objection is now cured by the voice of the majority of the American people pronounced in favor of the full enfranchisement of that race.) Secondly, in so apportioning representation in the Legislature as to throw the political power of the State into the hands of the section in which the negro population predominates, thus conferring the control of the Government upon a minority class of the citizens; and, thirdly, in applying the ironclad oath to State officeholders, (which last objection, however, is of very temporary importance.)

But I doubt if these objections are so much urged as by those who oppose this Constitution as in that feature of the instrument by which the New-England system of common schools is engrafted upon the social organism of Virginia. Though not much outward objection is made on that score, yet that is where the shoe most sorely pinches, and that is the real source of the movement now making to secure the Alexandria Constitution, amended by a clause granting negro suffrage, in lieu of the Richmond Constitution. The Committee of nine, now in Washington City, would gladly take negro suffrage and the objectionable apportionment of representation which has been referred to, if they could by these concessions, so called, rid the organic law of the much-abhorred "Yankee common-school system."

I do not think that anything but the imminent probability, I may say certainty, of the popular ratification, in the Richmond Constitution, of this common school system could have forced the two men who have been the most persistent, uncompromising and effective opponents of the policy of Congress in this State, Mr. STUART and Mr. BALDWIN, into the recent movement for negro suffrage, which they inaugurated, which is their movement *par excellence*, and which has culminated in deputing a committee of nine, of which they are the *fuglemen*, to confer with Congress at Washington. They had rather take anything else, and everything besides, than the school system; and it is because the Alexandria Constitution does not embody free schools that they adroitly propose to substitute that for the Richmond Constitution, and thus to get rid of free schools, by silence, on the sly.

Now, the truth is that, except the apportionment I have objected to, and the iron-clad oath requirement, the Richmond Constitution is a better instrument than that of Alexandria would be, amended by the incorporation of negro suffrage. It is a better instrument in its provisions respecting a judiciary; it is a better instrument in that it dispenses with much old machinery, now become obsolete, and places the old State up and abreast with the spirit and improvements of the age.

I have now to refer to a feature connected with this Commission of nine self-appointed deputies to Washington, which deprives it of all moral weight in this State, and ought to deprive it of countenance at Washington. You will have seen, from what has been said above, what course Mr. BALDWIN and Mr. STUART have pursued in the politics, and what influence for evil they have exerted in misleading the people of Virginia since the close of the war. The Committee is simply a committee of these two men, the other members being mere *cliquets*. You will have seen, more especially, what agency these two men have had in the party organization, which has had for its object, for a year past, the defeat of negro suffrage in Virginia. It was they who reorganized the old Democratic Party of Virginia a year ago and gave it new life. It was under their auspices that the most thorough discussion and canvass ever before made in the State has been conducted. It is by their contrivance that a very large body of the intellect and worth of the State has been arrayed in opposition to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and drawn into the position of denouncing and spurning the policy of Congress as unconstitutional, null and void. A great many talented young men of the State, who would have acted otherwise, have been caused by their examples and procured by their arts, to ensnare themselves out into political life with the interests diatribes and the most impassioned and unmeasured denunciations against the Government of their country, to which they owe a loyal, patriotic and affectionate duty. The harm and mischief which these two men have done by their conduct and their example have been infinite. They ought not to be too readily forgiven; for though they may themselves desist from further mischief, that which they have done by deputy is irreparable and enduring.

After organizing a party for the defeat of the Richmond Constitution, they ought not to have been foremost in deserting it just before its great battle is to be fought and lost. Their conduct is too much like that of the lame Captain who advised his men to remain and fight to the last, but said, as he was crippled, he would get a little the start of his pursuers. A deputation to Washington was well enough; but for decency's sake, these two men ought not to have been members of it. They should have remained and showed the face of the army which they had marshalled for the battle.

There was a chance, notwithstanding the prestige imparted by the election of GRANT, for the Richmond Constitution to have been defeated; but that chance is hopelessly destroyed by this Stuart-Baldwin movement. Boy and the men, young and middle-aged, who have harangued the people in daily and weekly speeches, during a campaign of six months, against negro suffrage, now second the proceeding of this Committee. The meeting which deputed them numbered only thirty members from all parts of the State, themselves included. A dozen newspapers were beguiled into an indorsement of the movement. But I do assure your readers that the Committee itself has no popular support and cannot have. The Radical Party is to a man against it. The Democratic Party, through its Executive Committee, refused to sanction it. It is a movement of bolters and lame captains who are observing a party formed by their own activity under their own lead. The measures which they solicit from Congress may be proper and expedient, but these men should have had more self-respect, more pride of consistency, more consideration for the party which they have misled, deluded and now deserted, than to have been themselves participants in the proceeding. They cannot carry a respectable following with them in Virginia. They have demoralized their own party, and secured the ratification beyond perseverance or the Richmond Constitution and plan of State Government.

BLUE RIDGE.

The Gloucester Fishing Fleet.

A letter from Gloucester, Mass., to the Boston *Traveller*, gives the following in relation to the fishing business of that town:

A very large portion of the cod, halibut, mackerel, and other fish caught by the fishermen of our country, is carried on by Gloucester vessels. Seventy vessels are, the present season, engaged in the Newfoundland herring fishery. They left Gloucester in November, and will all have returned by about the first of February. Some of those that return earliest, having packed the herring in snow, take them to the New-York market; but most of the fleet will wait for fish to this market, as but few of the 350 vessels that will start from here about the 1st of February for the George's Banks to engage in the cod and halibut fishing. Some of the herring are also used for bait in the mackerel fishery. Each mackerel vessel has a mill, by which the herring are ground up after hauling their mackerel.

George's Banks, most fruitful fishing ground, about 150 miles from Cape Cod, and the fishery there is a very dangerous business, especially in the winter. Two years have passed since any vessels of Gloucester visited that place. Several years ago a small vessel was boarded, sixteen of these vessels were driven to a single night, making eighty widows. No vessel engaged in the fishery in the gulf has returned earlier than the first of February, and they are usually detained for a month.

The quantities of fish taken in this vicinity is almost beyond belief. As an instance of the kind, a mess of this kind of fish as ordinarily sold in the markets. The cod are usually opened and the meat carefully cut, and, if there is any danger of their not keeping, a handful of salt is thrown into each. All offal is thrown overboard. These fishermen are the most thoroughly quiet, well-behaved men in the world. Each vessel has a captain and a crew of seven men, who are among the best sailors in the world. The most intense courage they display. These vessels, averaging in the mackerel fishery fifty-about fourteen men to a vessel. The crews number of vessels that sail out of Gloucester, nearly all of which are owned in this city, is about 3,000. A large portion of the crews employed in the fishery are from Nova Scotia.

Legal Expenses under the Bankrupt Act.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Layman" does great injustice to the counsel of bankrupts generally by asserting, in effect, that the real disbursements in a proceeding are small, but are made large by the improper conduct of "counsel." Below follow the items in a case where there were twenty-two creditors:

Commissioner's fees for oath to petition and schedules	$ 75
Deposit with clerk	20 00
Clerk's fees on filing petition	5 00
Certified copy petition and schedules for Register	7 00
Entering notice to creditors of first meeting	6 75
Stamping same	25
Marshal's fees serving warrant and notice	14 75
Assignee's fee	25 00
Publication or notice of appointment of assignee	2 00
Publication of notice to show cause	2 00
Clerk's fees paid on obtaining discharge	21 00
Total	$104 25

Let "Layman" pick this bill to pieces and state which item he could save in the bankrupt.

The fourth item from the top is the "small grease" which "Layman" says will induce the clerk to "take both copies of the petition and schedule, compare them carefully, notify the petitioner of any difference, and send duplicate to the Register," while, in truth, the clerk never did such a thing in this official life. He certifies anything presented to him, the attorney or petitioner taking the petition to the Register, and there at small expense and trouble to the above bill, makes oath to the correctness of same.

"Layman" stirs over the expense in a most unjustifiable manner, and, like all his kind, puts all the blame on the lawyer. Again, I ask him to specify each of the items in the above bill as he thinks he could go through bankruptcy without in each instance first paying.

Besides the above, there were in the case I have referred to, and there are in almost every case, expenses of about $15 but inasmuch as they are not universally incurred, I have omitted them.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869. COUNSEL.

Card from Mr. Dodworth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ask permission to draw your attention to an error in the reports of the La Ossaris Soirée, an error which has been so frequent of late where I have furnished music, that I trust to it for my excuse for taxing your valuable time with this note, and you know that if we do a thing thought worthy of notice in your journal, we may be pardoned for feeling tenacious of preserving to ourselves alone the reward. The performance of the music was by members and associates of Dodworth's Band, and under my sole control. H. B. DODWORTH.

Arion Carnival Party.

The fifteenth grand Arion Masked Ball will take place at the Academy of Music on the 4th of February. It has been the invariable custom of past years to precede the ball with a series of fortnightly carnival parties in Germania Hall, and on Thursday night the first of these took place during the present winter. It was composed of the 450 members of the Society, with their ladies and friends, and was not open to the public. The scene was decidedly novel. Fancy costumes were a rockaway, and this, added to the dresses of the Allies, produced a great variegation of color. All were seated at tables, sipping Rhine wine or syrups. At the back of the hall was a stage, upon which sat the nine members of the Executive Committee, in parti-colored scarfs and tooleque. Facing the Chairman was a gigantic silver goblet, and both bottles and glasses in front of the dignitaries were numerous. At the commencement of the proceedings the Committee were enveloped in huge white tooleque, faced with sheepskeda, which completely hid them. At the signal music there were drawn up. A canvas balcony in front of the Committee was painted with grotesque figures and ornamented by dyed in the varieties of the Grecian bend. Elevated at the back of the canvas was a picture of the Lore of Misrule bestraddling a dolphin, the emblem of the Society. The stage was garnished with fiddling apes, owls, foxes and monkeys.

A rostrum at the side of the hall was fronted by a figurative of Orpheus, of which the Chairman, when speaker appeared to address the assemblage. Each speaker was conducted by two grotesque masters of ceremonies, with an assistant. They sought each speaker at his seat, led him, to the sound of lugubrious music, to the Executive Committee, made a profound bow, and then conducted him to the scene of his efforts. At the close of his speech he was conveyed, amid similar strains, to receive a drink at the hands of the Chairman from the gigantic goblet.

The Committee's jocularities hits at individuals of the Society, and at political personages and occurrences. Songs were interspersed with these, sung by the audience at large.

The tables were finally cleared away, and shortly before midnight dancing commenced and continued far into the morning hours.

Central Park.

There was a full attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Central Park Commissioners on Thursday afternoon last, H. G. STEBBINS, Esq., in the chair. The Treasurer reported the sum of $3,192 43 received from the Bank of Commerce for interest on deposits during the past year.

It was announced that several of our well-known citizens—merchant princes and others—propose to donate specimens to the Park collection of natural history. The abundant wealth and well-known generosity of these gentlemen leave no room for doubt that the proposed gifts will prove to be both acceptable and valuable.

It is also proposed to add to the great beauty of the Park by erecting statues of FRANKLIN and FITZ-GREENE HALLECK near the grand Mall. The proposition is now under consideration, and no doubt will be favorably acted upon.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

A PRETTY SQUARE.

In every large printing office in this City it is customary, for the compositors to elect, at certain stated intervals, one of their number to act as chairman, whose duty it is to settle all disputes of a minor nature that naturally occur among a large body of workmen. He is the spokesman of the others, and is invested with a certain degree of authority and importance that usually strikes the position one degree nearer by the more ambitious employes of the establishment, so that rivalry frequently occurs between many candidates, and the scramble is often fierce one while it lasts. The Tribune composing-room recently experienced one of these elections, and the types were divided into two distinct factions, one being headed by a dark-skinned candidate named THOMAS HOUGHS, and a native of the Southern States. AARON VANDERBILT HOGGINS was the fair candidate for the chairmanship; but when the ballot was taken the rival man of color, as thirty-three of the fifty compositors gave their suffrages to HOUGHS. The defeated faction declined to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, and the result was a series of petty bickerings, finally culminating in offensive and scurrilous personalities being persistently carried and pasted about the office. Yesterday the two rivals met on that well-known neutral ground, the water, and hot words being exchanged, Mr. HOUGHS gave vent to his outraged feelings and landed his clenched fist on Mr. VANDERBURGHER'S nose. The nose and the fist came forthwith obtained a warrant from the Magistrate for the arrest of the former, and it was executed by the court-room by Officer PALMER and accompanied by a host of sympathizing friends. The Magistrate failed to gain a very clear idea of the trouble, so decided to hold the accused for trial in the Special Sessions, and committed him to bail. The affair made quite a sensation in Court, and the types seemed much exased as they left the building, not realizing that it was a mere tempest in a teapot.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT BANDITRY.

JOHN TRAINOR, of No. 45 Nassau-street, had a grievous case in front of his store which contains about $200 worth of boots and shoes. Yesterday morning CHARLES W. FLOWERS, of No. 61 Nassau-street, and CHARLES WALKER, aged 15, and residing at No. 26 East Seventeenth-street, attempted to walk off with the show-case, and on his running across the street to the store in which he was employed, TRAINOR endeavored to escape. Officer RYAN, of the Sixth Precinct, took the boy in custody, and on his being arraigned before the Magistrate, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

On the 8th inst. JOSEPH CORNER, of No. 96 Oliver-street, met ANNIE WILSON, of No. 28 East Broadway, on the street, and induced her to accompany him home. She there took off his coat, containing a gold watch and chain and $10 in money, which he left on a bureau. ANNIE at that moment threw out the remains of a pocket-book containing $1 and some paper, and continued. She was arrested yesterday by Officers MULLEN and HOBBELZ, of the Fourth Precinct, and on being brought before the Magistrate was held for trial.

THE FIRE-STREET BOYS ROBBERY.

A examination was held yesterday in the case of [illegible] charged with the theft of $1,000 worth of goods from the store of Wm. H. SMALL, at No. 54 Pine-street. The case will, it is expected, appear in [illegible] WILLIAM A. HAGERMAN, Esq., who, during the arrest of the prisoners, was retained, and testified that the box stolen contained thirty-seven sheets of the Illinois Petroleum Gas Light Company of Chicago; five hundred and fifteen shares of the Mount Carbon Coal Company of Schuylkill County, Penn.; forty shares Susquehanna Coal Company of New-York, and a $1,000 mortgage bond of the Pittsburg, Marysville and Cincinnati Railroad, all owned by JOHN CARRUTH, also having certificates of stock in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He stated that the box was deposited by JOHN CARRUTH on a desk in the office, and that the accused came in together and asked for Mr. Woodworth, who was out. They at once went from the office in the same direction that the two men followed them and caused their arrest. The money-belt had not accused for trial.

MISDEMEANORS.

THOS. BROOKS, customer, at No. 60 Beaver-street, has charged ALFRED LEWIS, one of his employes, with having, for the object of a stand, of [illegible] behalf a considerable sum of money, rebated for goods sold. Detectives CAMPBELL and HAYES, of the Second Ward, took the matter in hand, and by means of marked money caught LEWIS in the act of embezzling the same. The accused was arrested and arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, who committed him to [illegible].

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

ALLEGED HANGMEN.

For a month past the cellar of JAMES DALY, No. 345 Thompson-street, has been visited by thieves, who have managed to carry away some brass pumps and other hilky articles valued at $150. Yesterday ELIAS MCKENZIE and FERNANDO FARLEY were found upon the premises, and were arrested by Detective MCCAFFERTY, of the Sixteenth Precinct. They were committed for examination and to give time to secure other parties who are needed for their presumed connection with the theft.

PETRY DRAFT.

A young man known as C. H. RAMSDOFF, stopping at the St. James Hotel, became indebted to the house in the sum of $25 for payment of which he tendered a draft for $100, on Basic and Brothers, Columbus, Ohio. He received the balance in money, and in due time the draft was returned unpaid and protested. RAMSDOFF was therefore arrested by Detective MCGOWAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and was committed for examination. The young man said he had no idea that the draft was of any intention of defrauding the house, and that he supposed the draft would be paid as others had been.

Illegal Consular Fees—Protest of New-York Merchants.

The subjoined protest from the New-York merchants was sent to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury, upon the following motion, made in the House Jan. 5, by Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, appearing in the New-York papers of the 6th:

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the House whether any Consular officers of the United States have demanded and received, or are now demanding and receiving, for the certificate of invoices from foreign ports, fees in excess of those allowed by law. If so, what Consular officers and what amount received; and that the Secretary also inform the House what amounts have failed or refused to make returns, and for how long a time; and that the Secretary inform the House the probable amount now due to the United States in the hands of such officers.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

To Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington:

SIR: We, the undersigned importers of New-York, respectfully draw your attention to a practice instituted by Geo. J. ARCHER, late a clerk in the Department of State at Washington, but subsequently appointed United States Consul for Huddersfield, Bradford and Sheffield, and against whom we are informed and believe charges are now pending through the Consuls, the sum of two shillings and sixpence sterling, for the declaration to an invoice in addition to the fee of $2 50 prescribed by law, making the cost amount to 12s. 10d. sterling for the verification, instead of 10s. 4d. sterling, as per circular issued by the Department of State numbered 14, and dated 4th of January, 1867, which is as follows:

Fifthly.—"By direction of the President, under the provisions of the sixteenth section of the Diplomatic and Consular act, a fee of $2 50 is prescribed for the verification of an invoice. Salaried Consular officers are consequently to charge themselves in their accounts with the Treasury Department with the sum of $2 50 for every invoice which may be verified by them, and no Consular officer is permitted, under any pretext, to charge a greater sum. This includes the whole cost of the verification of an invoice in triplicate, and no charge is to be made for forms or postage."

The number of invoices verified at Huddersfield has been between 8,000 and 9,000 in years past, but falling 3,000 as the yearly average number for each of the towns of Bradford, Huddersfield and Sheffield, it will be seen that we, and those importing the staples of these places, have paid the enormous sum of $6,467 in gold yearly which has never reached the Treasury, and, in fact, was never intended to, the $20,500 yearly paid in gold for the fee of $2 50 prescribed by law for the verification of invoices, and in confirmation of which we would refer you to entries at the Custom-house of the United States of merchandise imported from the three towns before mentioned, and also to the registry of certificates issued by the said Consul Archer, differing in amount. Considering this imposition an unjust tax, dictated arbitrarily, an abuse of power, and illegal, and as importers pleading an unfavorable in the matter with competitors importing a similar class of goods from other places and not paying these charges, we beg that an investigation may be made as to the appropriation of this large sum of money annually, and the proportion of this large sum of money annually, and the proportion of this large sum of money annually, and the proportion

...ering Liberty Council for the prisoner read letters from several persons testifying to his character, and a statement was presented in behalf of the heirs of Robert Morris and Thos. Kelley, the alleged confederates.

Benjamin Williams, a middle-aged man with a good appearance, but evidently accustomed to drinking, pleaded guilty to burglary, and waived examination as a plea. His character, until he had indulged to excess, had been good, and he was remanded until he could bring witnesses in regard to it.

Adjourned until Monday at 11.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 15, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 O. ... 110 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.
... do. ... 110½
... do. ... 110½
... do. ... 110½

The New-York Daily Times, Saturday, January 16, 1869

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1869

EUROPE.

A dispatch from London announces the arrival there of a new steamer with machinery which has been in use for nearly a year on the Delaware River. Nearly twice the usual speed was attained, and the vessel is said to be very steady. Another dispatch announces the death of Mr. Disraeli's father. Mr. Disraeli, the elder, was a literary man of some note, and published several works. He was 82 years old. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and declining. Breadstuffs were quiet and unchanged. Consols were quoted at 93¼ for money and account. The Liverpool wheat market was dull and declining. Corn was quiet and steady. Provisions were quiet and unchanged. Petroleum was dull at 1s. 3d. for refined. Tallow was quiet at 41s. 6d. Rosin was dull at 6s. 6d. for common. Spirits turpentine was quiet at 34s. 6d. Cotton was dull and declining. Sales of the week were 50,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The stock on hand consists of 1,000,000 bales, of which 600,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics were dull and declining. Middling Orleans cotton was quoted at 12¾d. Middling uplands at 12½d. The Manchester market was dull and declining. Yarns and fabrics were quoted at a decline of ½d. The Havre cotton market was dull and declining. Sales of the week were 10,000 bales. Middling uplands were quoted at 150f. The Antwerp petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 52f. The Amsterdam petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 52f. The Rotterdam petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 52f. The Paris petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 120f. The Frankfort petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Berlin petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Hamburg petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Bremen petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Leipsic petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Vienna petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Trieste petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Venice petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Genoa petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Naples petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Palermo petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Messina petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Catania petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Syracuse petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Augusta petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Trapani petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Marsala petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Girgenti petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Sciacca petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Licata petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Terranova petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Gela petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Vittoria petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Modica petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Ragusa petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Noto petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Avola petroleum market was dull and declining. Refined was quoted at 25f. The Augusta

TELEGRAMS.

Successful Attack of the Allies Upon the Paraguayan Stronghold.

The Army of Lopez Dispersed and Many Prisoners Captured.

Another Session of the Peace Conference in Paris.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Capture of the Paraguayan Stronghold by the Allies—Utter Rout of Lopez and his Army.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here at a late hour yesterday. She left the former port on the 24th of December, and brings the following important intelligence from the seat of war in Paraguay:

The allied army had made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold at Vileta, and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it. President Lopez's army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over three thousand prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely two hundred followers, made his escape. This important victory opened the way to Asuncion, the Paraguyan capital, to which place the Brazilian iron-clads had gone.

RIO JANEIRO, THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1868.
via LISBON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1869.

At the last accounts from the seat of war the allies held Villeita and Angostura. Many cannon and large stores of ammunition and provisions fell into their hands. The losses of the Paraguayans in killed and wounded, in the recent battle, were very heavy. A report from Paraguayan sources claims that the allied forces lost 6,000 men, killed and wounded, in a battle which took place on the 5th of December. Gen. Ardeola was mortally wounded in this fight. Gen. McMahon, the American Minister, was in the Paraguayan camp. A good understanding existed between President Lopez and the American Minister.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Final Meeting of the Conference—Greece Urged to Accept its Decision.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Conference on the Eastern Question will meet again to-day. It is generally believed that this session will be final. It is reported, on credible authority, that M. RANGABE, the Grecian Minister, has been instructed by his Government to announce that Greece is resolved to reject the decision of the Conference if certain demands in the Turkish *ultimatum* are supported by that body. All the indications are that Greece is bent on war. A dispatch from Athens states that King Otho is preparing to retire to Nauplia.

The *Constitutionel*, of this city, predicts that Greece will submit to the voice of the Conference.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

All the Great Powers, except Russia, have united in a demand upon Greece that, for the preservation of peace, she withdraw her formal objections to the Conference, as at present constituted. The Powers have reason to hope that Russia will also concur in this demand.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The *Public* (newspaper) reports that the Conference on the Eastern difficulty held a harmonious session to-day and adopted unanimously a conciliatory resolution. Mr. RANGABE was not in attendance. His continued absence is regarded as a refusal by Greece to recognize the Conference.

SPAIN.

Speculations Regarding a Successor to the Throne.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Madrid journals are hostile to the Duke of Aosta as a candidate for the throne of Spain. The chances of the Duke of Montpensier seem at present to be improving. The *Gaulois*, of Paris, however, thinks the former is the most available candidate, and the most likely to succeed if Spain declares in favor of monarchy.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have commenced. The reactionists made some attempts to create disturbances at the polling places, but they proved abortive. With these exceptions good order has been maintained.

The Provisional Government have obtained proofs of the existence of a conspiracy in which Gens. PRIM, CALONGE and MANUEL GARNIER are implicated. The persons named are under arrest, and if the charges against them are proved, they will be severely punished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Treaty Relative to the Alabama Claims Officially Signed.

LONDON, Friday, Jan 15.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims has been signed by Mr. JOHNSON, the American Minister, and EARL CLARENDON, the Foreign Secretary, on the basis of the original protocol.

The *Paris*, of Paris, publishes a translation of the letter of Mr. GLADSTONE to C. EDWARDS LESTER, of New-York, and proceeds to condemn the acknowledgment made therein as humiliating England in the presence of America, and as likely to produce no little irritation of feeling against the Premier among his own country-men.

A vessel which left Madeira on the 9th inst. has arrived here. She brings no tidings of the arrival there of the missing passengers of the steamer *Hibernia*.

The boatmen of Oxford University are eagerly expecting a challenge from the Harvard Club for a rowing match to take place next Summer.

PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck and Baron Von Beust.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 15.

The statement made by a Vienna journal that Prime Minister BISMARCK had declared that the Baron von BEUST must be removed from the head of the Austrian Cabinet, is pronounced to be without foundation in fact.

JAPAN.

Reported Capture of Hokadadi by the Rebels.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

A dispatch from Hong Kong, just received, states that a strong rebel force had captured the City of Hokadadi, in Japan. The persons and property of foreigners were respected.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Victory of Sheere Ali Over His Nephew.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Dispatches from India confirm the previous reports of the complete victory obtained by SHEERE ALI, the Khan of Cabool, over his rebellious nephew, ABDOOL RAHMAN at Gumnee.

The South Pacific Railroad—Officers Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 15.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company an entire new set of directors was elected. LLOYD TEVIS was chosen President, and D. C. VANS Vice-President. The first section of the road—fifteen miles from San Jose—is completed and thrown open for business. The new officers promise to push the work vigorously. The line passes southward until it reaches the Kern-ite country, when it will turn eastward to where the State line strikes the Colorado River. The Southern Pacific Company have contracted for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad, which gives it a commercial line from this city.

MEXICO.

Another Revolution Anticipated—A New Republic Proposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 15.

Mazatlan advices to Jan. 2 have been received. Great discontent prevailed against the Juarez Government, and open rebellion it soon anticipated. Gen. CORONA departed for Acapulco, Jan. 5, en route to the City of Mexico, on a leave of absence. It is asserted that his presence only prevented an open rupture before now. The leaders of the present contemplated *pronunciamiento* is yet unknown. Although the name of JOSE PACHECO VEGA is mentioned in connection with his well-known aspirations for a Republic of the Occident from Tepic to the River Colorado, including the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa and Lower California, under the protection of the United States. Gen. MARIANO's name is also mentioned in the same connection. He was expected to arrive in the country by the next steamer.

Advices received from Mazatlan to Jan. 6, report the rising of GONZALES CORREA to force his claim to the Presidency. RAMIREZ, QUIROGA, VALLES and CAZARES are his supporters. The death of his friend PATONI is supposed to have caused CORREA to take this step, especially as the General Government has exhibited so much confidence in bringing Gen. CAZERES, the alleged assassin, to trial. Gen. ROMERO VEGA has been appointed military commander of Sinaloa during the absence of Gen. CORONA. All the persons who aided the Sartinez revolution are ordered to present themselves to the District court. The election of CAZARES and MOCENTIN are suffering from gunnit fever, causing terrible chills. The Mexican steamer *Penas* is still aground. The United States steamers *Mohongo* and *Resaca* are at LA PAZ. The Prussian *Palma*, from Hamburg, and *Bolde*, from Bordeaux, have arrived at Mazatlan. The English gunboat *Pilade* has arrived at Guaymas.

The Commissioners appointed by Gov. BURT to report upon the losses of citizens of Sinaloa by the French invasion, presented claims amounting to $150,000, which were forwarded to the City of Mexico.

There was great dissatisfaction among the clergy in regard to the new Militia law, which exempts no males between the ages of twenty and fifty years. Several arrests have been made and fines exacted from clergymen. The Bishop of Leon has been brought before the Courts because of his protesting against the occupancy of the church property by the State authorities for school-houses. The Legislature of Jalisco has authorized the Governor of the State to sell all the buildings belonging to the clergy, even those devoted to instruction and benevolent purposes.

The Apache Indians are committing horrible outrages in the State of Sonora. The National Guard has been called out to fight them. All business was paralyzed in Lower California. The mines were sufficiently worked to retain their titles.

CUBA.

Reported Engagements With the Insurgents—The St. Quentin Missouri.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 15.

All the journals publish accounts of minor engagements between the troops and revolutionists; but nothing decisive is known to have resulted.

The steamship *Teutonia* sailed to-day for Southampton.

The steamer *Missouri* arrived here to-day from New-York. On the night of the 11th inst., during a fog, the *Missouri* ran into the schooner *Dyer*, bound from the James River for Boston with a cargo of oysters, and sank her. FRANKLIN BAKER, a seaman on the *Dyer*, was drowned.

Sugar active; the market to-day opened firm, but fell at the close; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8¼ reals per arroba. Exchange on London, 16½@16¾ per cent premium; on Paris, 6@6¼ per cent. premium; on United States sixty days' sight, in currency, 9@9 per cent discount; in gold, 4¼@5 per cent. premium; short sight, gold, ¼ per cent. premium.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the Rebels.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 15.

The original copy of the so-called Emancipation Proclamation, issued by the revolutionary General, CESPEDES, has been received here. It does not, as has been reported previously, abolish slavery at once, but counsels owners to give their slaves their freedom, and leave the ultimate decision to the people, who at their pleasure may decide upon immediate emancipation, coupled with the indemnification of those owners who are favorable to the revolutionary cause, and put unwilling to part with their property. The General's principal object in the issue of the proclamation appears to be the utilization of the services of the blacks, as a military necessity.

Reported Taking of Bayamo by Valmaseda—Attempts to Compromise with the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The journals of this city continue to report that Count VALMASEDA has taken Bayamo. But this is still doubtful. Even if he had reached the town, it is not probable that he would enter it. Spanish and Cuban accounts concur in stating that the cholera is raging there.

Señors RAIMUNI, Ongaud and TAMAYO left this city to-day as a Commission to consult with the insurgent chiefs, and endeavor to bring about a compromise. Various meetings to consider the question of peace have been held at the residence of prominent Cubans, but they have had no definite result. The Cuban Revolutionary Junta in this city has had several secret meetings, at which they have resolved to remain quiet, accept nothing from Gen. DULCE, and make no demonstration until they have heard fully from Gen. CESPEDES as to the wishes of the revolutionists in arms.

The Steamer Oriole Disaster—Testimonial to Gen. Rousseau's Widow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 15.

Brevet Major R. M. MARTIN, First Infantry, one of the victims of the *Oriole* disaster, died last evening, and was buried to-day. He had been temporarily assigned to staff duty, and ordered by Gen. ROUSSEAU to make some investigations in Western Louisiana.

The Peruvian Minister received a dispatch announcing the arrival at Pensacola of the monitors and tenders, having a good run, the monitors making six to seven knots per hour easily. They remain at Pensacola for a few days.

Gen. ROUSSEAU having died poor, a number of citizens are moving in the matter of a testimonial to his widow. Two meetings have already been held, and last night a committee of influential citizens was appointed to carry out the matter. Gen. ROUSSEAU's horses are now being raffled off by the members of his staff.

A bill came up in the House yesterday, and was read for the first time, totally abolishing the present City Government and creating a new or provisional one, the officers of which are to be appointed by the Governor. Two bills are also preparing for the abolishment of the present public school government, and providing for the appointment by the Governor of school directors.

Decisions Respecting the Income Tax—Tragedy in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 15.

A bill has been introduced in the State Senate to authorize the construction of a mammoth hotel in this city, by the Chicago Hotel Company. The capital is to be $500,000, with permission to increase it to $1,500,000.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge DRUMMOND decided on two indictments, that the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that a person's income includes debts and promissory notes payable in future in greenbacks, and parties indicted as having made fraudulent returns were acquitted, they having excluded moneys due next year.

News of a tragedy in Monroe, Greene County, Wis., has just been received here. ANDERSON BENATES shot and killed PATRICK CRAVEY, who the latest her two years ago, and refused to maintain their child. He was insulting her when she took at him. She was arrested.

The son of the Wisconsin Assembly Clerk on Monday evening and the Assembly printing has been instructed for the dissemination of political issues by the rival candidates for the United States Senatorship.

GEORGIA.

Message of Gov. Bullock—His Reconstruction Recommendations.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 15.

The Senate and House reassembled to-day, and the message of Gov. BULLOCK was received and read. He commences by announcing that on the 5th of December he addressed a communication to Congress, setting forth that the Reconstruction Acts had not been fully executed in Georgia. He then proceeds to state that the remarkable action of the Legislature, at its last session, had induced a special examination of the law and of the manner of its execution on certain points, how it was possible that such extraordinary results could occur. He argues that a strict adherence to the letter of the Reconstruction acts would have prevented the overthrow of them which has been accomplished in Georgia. Congress, he says, is the sole interpreter of the true intent and meaning of the reconstruction measures, and the final arbiter of all questions of law arising thereon. In the body of the message the following occurs: "The fact that there is not in Georgia adequate protection for life and property and the free exercise of political opinion, is so well known and understood as not to need argument or the presentation of evidence which has convinced me from many portions of the State that it is the belief that it may never become necessary to make public the information, which would severely reflect upon us as a people." He says Congress will undoubtedly regard the action in expelling the colored members of the Legislature as revolutionary, and the overthrow of the Government which has been established and will take him to own hands the adjustment of the difficulty, unless some effective measures are adopted here to repair the injury. It is not contrary, he says, that treason should be punished, but it is essential that loyalty shall be respected, and, if necessary, protected. The Governor recommends the General Assembly to take the Legislature back, together with a large lot of manufactured goods. Several adjoining buildings were also destroyed. The loss is $75,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15.—An attachment for a large amount has just been made on the Beaufitard Lock Works, in New-Haven County.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Five ladies will represent the Equal Suffrage Association of this city in the Convention at Washington.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 15.—A freight train on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad was thrown from the track to-day while passing over the bridge between Athol and Royalston. Nine cars were smashed and the bridge was badly damaged. Conductor WEBBER and another man were slightly injured.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 15.—A frightful explosion of burning fluid occurred here this evening, by which a young lady named CAROLINE ZIMMERMAN was terribly burned. She was carrying a three-gallon can of oil to her mother's home when the lamp exploded, burning the clothes of her body and setting fire to the house. The child was not hurt.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A man named THOS. CUNNINGHAM was instantly killed to-day while attempting to jump on the Cortland connection, by an embankment sixty feet high caving in.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Dr. SUTHERLAND, formerly of Cincinnati, was shot and killed by D. MANNAM, at Water Valley, on Monday evening. MANNAM fled.

PERSONAL.

Prof. ERI T. TAPPAN will be inaugurated as President of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Knox County, Ohio, on Tuesday next.

Col. ALBERT BARRETT, formerly of Cincinnati, who it was supposed was mortally wounded in Gen. CUSTER's fight with the Indians, is now considered out of danger, though still very weak.

It is said that Commodore HUNTER W. MEADE has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and that his condition is critical.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, is ill and unable to transact official business or receive visitors.

In the audience at Dr. HAYES' lecture in Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday evening, was a man who shared with him the dangers and privations of the long Winter in the Arctic regions. He now works in one of the machine shops in Detroit.

Judge FOSTER, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has resigned, his reason being the inadequacy of the salary of the office, which is $5,000.

In response to a letter from Gen. THOMAS FRANCO, Mrs. MUNN, wife of Dr. MUNN, has gone to Washington to add her personal appeal to the President for her husband's pardon.

Rev. FREDERIC D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston, has telegraphed to the committee of the Diocesan Convention appointed to oppose him at his election to the Bishopric of Central New-York, that he will accept.

Hon. THOMAS M. KEY, formerly Judge-Advocate on Gen. MCCLELLAN's staff, and for several years a member of the Ohio Legislature, died at Lebanon, Ohio, last evening.

List of American registered at the banking-house of DENICKE, HAMPE & Co., No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 26, 1868: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Chase, Mr. A. Dallin, Alex. Holland and family, F. S. Kinney, Wm. D. Sloane, George W. Dix, R. E. Benner, R. J. Wortley, St. Philadelphia—Nelson Brown, W. B. Dulles, A. E. Dana, W. L. Campbell, Edward Pepper, Charles Pepper, John R. English, William P. Wilson, Rev. Billings, C. A. Cathcart, Judge Hemphill, San Francisco—Caleb Smith, Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hollins, Miss Hollins, York, Penn.—Mrs. William Colcord, Troy, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warren and family, Paris—Alex. Richardson, J. R. Lewis, Collegeville, Pa., Scheidel, George Powers, Brooklyn—Miss A. Lansing, Newport, R. I., J. C. Havard, J. E. Vermilye, Chicago—Prof. F. Ulrichs, United States Navy—J. S. Quinn, Cleveland—Miss L. W. Hilliard, Norwalk, Ohio—W. H. Jenny.

BRIEF NOTES.

Col. MARMADUKE JOHNSON, of Richmond, has written a long letter opposing the NEW CONSERVATIVE movement in Virginia.

The Pennsylvania monument, at Harrisburg, to the soldiers from that State who fell in the war with Mexico, is to be dedicated on the 26th of May next.

Somebody kindled a fire under the stairs of a school-house in Evansville, Ohio, on Tuesday, while there were 500 children in the building. The cry of fire generally excited great alarm among the people, but the teachers were able so far to restrain them as to secure their safe exit from the building.

Boston proposes that a grand international exposition of industrial arts be held in this country in the year 1876, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the United States.

There is a most lively excitement among the heirs-at-law of a certain rich man in Mansfield, Ohio, who mysteriously disappeared about four years ago, but has now returned, as much to their disgust as to their astonishment.

JAMES BENTLEY and his sister ELIZABETH, two aged persons, died in Hagerstown, Md., last week, in a state of destitution, although they have left property valued at $50,000. They had denied themselves the comforts of life that they might accumulate dollars.

A correspondent at Augusta, Me., intimates that GOV. CHAMBERLAIN may yet be brought forward as a compromise candidate for the United States Senatorship. Such a movement, he says, would be particularly gratifying to the young men and soldiers of the State.

The first marriage certificate issued in Boston this year was to a colored man, who contemplated marriage for the sixth time. The would-be bride is a white woman, who enters upon the matrimonial voyage for the first time.

The Ætna Live Stock Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., find their losses exceed their receipts, and will issue no more policies. They cannot contend against nature and fraud at the same time, or, as they express it, no rate high enough to cover the "moral hazard" of this class of insurance can be obtained. Thus the final experiment of insuring live stock in the United States comes to an end.

Secretary A. J. FLETCHER, of Tennessee, has published a letter, sharply criticising Gov. BROWNLOW's policy, and earnestly advocating the removal of political disabilities from the people of the State. He says the time has come when a sound policy and the interest of the whole people imperatively demand this course.

The first locomotive used in New-England is being repaired in the shop of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, in Augusta, Me. It was called the Lion, but is now named the Brockline.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature to provide a Metropolitan Police for Philadelphia.

It is proposed that a meeting of officers who served during the war on the Western and Southern waters be held at Cairo, Ill., on the 15th of February, to organize "The Society of the Western Rivers," preliminary to a grand reunion later in the Spring.

Some Philadelphia firemen had their customary riot on Thursday, but the Police quelled the disturbance before any great damage was done.

In Greenfield, Saratoga County, recently, an old lady and her two daughters were married at the same time. The mother was a widow; the first daughter was a widow of two months, and her husband a widower of four months; the other was a miss of sweet seventeen, and she espoused a man of about thirty years, who had recently obtained a divorce from a former wife.

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MARRIED.

CRANE—CORBIT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the Third Universalist Church, by Rev. D. K. Lee, HENRY M. CRANE, of Middletown, Conn., to JULIA A. V. CORBIT, of this City.

HELLIGH—NEWCOMB.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, FRANCIS HELLIGH, Jr., to MARY, daughter of the late Henry A. Newcomb, all of this City.

LANE—AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. James Smylie, at the residence of the bride's parents, BARCLAY S. C. LANE to Miss JUSTINA M. AUSTIN, both of this City. No cards.

MCCLELLAN—MCCLELLAN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 15, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Rev. Dr. James R. Simmons, CHARLES E. PARSONS, Esq., to Miss MARIE L. MCCLELLAN.

PERSTON—MARSH.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 15, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Rev. Dr. James R. Simmons, CHARLES E. PARSONS, Esq., to Miss MARIE L. MARSH.

WILSON—UPPER.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at St. Luke's Church, New-York City, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., Rev. JOSEPH D. WILSON, of Pittsburg, Penn., to CATHARINE HEATON, of New-York City, daughter of the late John Holmes Offley.

WAINWRIGHT—TALCOTT.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, 1869, at St. John's Church, Hartford, by Right Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by Rev. J. C. Wainwright, Miss HARRIET E. TALCOTT, daughter of T. G. Talcott, Esq., to Dr. W. A. M. WAINWRIGHT, of New-York City.

DIED.

CRANE.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 14, 1869, at her late residence, No. 242 West 23d-st., ANNE H. CRANE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Sixth-av. and 20th-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

DE WITT.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Jan. 14, JAMES CARLISLE, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral to-day, (Saturday) the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

CORNELIUS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 15, deeply regretted, ANNIE ROSE, the beloved wife of Kinahan Cornwallis, and daughter of Samuel P. Tuttle.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEWLETT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob C. Hewlett, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRITTENDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 15, HENRY JENKINS.

Funeral at his late residence, Congregational Church, at 1½ o'clock P. M. on Sunday, Jan. 17. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNS.—On Friday morning, Jan. 15, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. R. Whittemore, No. 220 West 16th-st., CHARLOTTE JOHNS, widow of the late Reverend Johns, in her 70th year.

Funeral services at the Church of the Resurrection, 47th-st. and Lexington-av., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

HOWARD.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at 8 A. M., Mrs. FANNY HOWARD, in the 85th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning's papers.

LAZEAR.—Suddenly, at Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, ROBERT LAZEAR, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOWATT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, 1869, ELIZABETH APE, widow of Charles Mowatt, of this City, and daughter of the late John Grayson, of Stockton, England, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

PEMBERTON.—At Fort Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Jan. 14, WILLIAM PEMBERTON, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, (Saturday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Ascension, Fort Richmond. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, North River at 12½ and returns at 3½ P. M.

TOMLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 14, HELEN MARIA, wife of E. R. Tomlin, aged 41 years, 9 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the late residence, Bleecker-st., on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M.

WETMORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, PARNEL S. WETMORE, son of David W. Wetmore, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 204 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M.

WHITNEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 14, Miss ELIZABETH ELLIS WHITNEY, daughter of Sarah and Reuben Whitney, deceased, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will be attended at Grace Church, Orange, on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WISNELLA.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, HANNAH, widow of the late John H. Wisnella, aged 65 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 213 West 38th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

N. Jersey papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

I.
OFF THE JERSEY COAST. (A Picture.) HARRY FENN.

II.
FAULTS OF INEXPERIENCED WRITERS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

III.
THE SHADOWED RIVER. (A Poem.) C. P. CRANCH.

IV.
THE PEMBROKE LEGACY. (Illustrated.) Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

V.
BECKY BRADLEY. Mrs. E. R. STODDARD.

VI.
MRS. HUNTINGTON'S DIARY. LAURA R. LORAN.

VII.
LETTERS TO COUNTRY BOYS. No. 1. Col. T. W. HIGGINSON.

VII.
BURNS' DAISY. (Illustrated.)
"Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower."

IX.
A GOOD GROWL FROM DIOGENES. C. A. BAKER.

X.
HOW A GIANT MANAGED MATTERS. (Concluded.) FRANK B. STOCKTON.

XI.
A RUMOROUS CONTRIBUTOR. TENNESSEE.

XII.
JANUARY FARM TALK.

XIII.
A REPLY TO "BUTTER VS. WOOL." By a MASSACHUSETTS FARMER.

XIV.
GARGET: ITS TREATMENT. Prof. LAW, of Cornhill University.

XV.
IMPORTED BEAT CATTLE. Prof. CHARLES L. FLINT.

XVI.
PROFIT OF SHELTER FOR ANIMALS. H. A. SKINNER.

XVII.
AYRSHIRE COW "FLORA." (A fine portrait.) FORBES.

XVIII.
THE CROW. (Illustrated by Wilson.) Prof. VERRILL, Yale College.

XIX.
STEAMING CATTLE FOOD. (With detailed experiments.) J. W. HAGG.

XX.
THE LATE BARON ROTHSCHILD'S COUNTRY SEAT. (Illustrated by a plan.) DONALD G. MITCHELL.

XXI.
OUR WINTER HOME IN FLORIDA. D. H. JACQUES.

XXII.
ASPARAGUS-GROWING IN MARYLAND.

XXIII.
AMUSEMENTS FOR THE FIRESIDE.

XXIV.
CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES. (A Picture.)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Auditor of State is prepared to pay the same, as required by law, on the last day of January next, at his office, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders of the following numbers of bonds are hereby required to notify the Agent of State, on or before the 30th day of March next, viz:

[Numbers]

NATHAN KIMBALL, Agent of State.
No. 21 Pine-st., New-York City.
P. O. GERHART, Agent of State,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MERCHANTS' AND EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

The annual meeting of the shareholders, to receive the report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

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AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, THOMAS A. WEIR, Jr., was unanimously elected President.

JOHN J. HILL, Cashier.

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INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1869, ON BONDS of this Company will be paid at this office. Coupons must be left for examination two days before payment.

C. C. SLEEPER, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Company of Georgia at the office of the Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 25th inst., for the construction of the Company's Railroad from Augusta to Atlanta, a distance of 171 miles. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the office of the Chief Engineer, Augusta, Ga., on and after the 15th inst. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

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[Table]

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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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MANNING & DE FOREST,

Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM H. HATFIELD was unanimously re-elected President.

B. MCADAMS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Presidents and Directors will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 2 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. until after the election.

JAMES F. MAURIN, Vice-President.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously re-elected President and RENA K. SHERMAN Vice-President.

B. MCADAMS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Presidents and Directors will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 2 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. until after the election.

JAMES F. MAURIN, Vice-President.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously re-elected President and RENA K. SHERMAN Vice-President.

B. MCADAMS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH E. COOPER were severally unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President.

O. H. SOHREINER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 2 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at the Banking-house, on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN F. DICKINSON was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

INVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN E. BOUTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB D. VERMILYE was unanimously re-elected President and RENA K. SHERMAN Vice-President.

B. MCADAMS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Presidents and Directors will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 2 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. until after the election.

JAMES F. MAURIN, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at 12 M., at which time the election of Trustees will take place for the ensuing year.

JOHN BOYD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the Sarnwian and Chilian Companies, of which payment has been stopped, at a loss of 10 per cent, on those only which have been stamped, will be paid on and after SATURDAY next, by

DARBY, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

250 SHARES CAPITAL STOCK UNION Pacific Railroad Company for sale by WM. T. QUIRK, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 EDWARD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER CENT. (40) upon the premiums earned on the contracts of this Company terminated during the year 1868, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th inst.

Also a Cash Dividend of 10 per cent. upon all outstanding certificates of profits, will be paid on and after the 15th inst. Interest on all certificates upon which no claim is presented will cease after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S TRUST INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, DWIGHT ROBINSON, Jr., was elected President, vice JAMES M. WHITEHEAD, deceased.

ALEXR. C. TURNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ALEXR. C. TURNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for grading and bridging the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, will be received at the office of the Company, in the city of New-Orleans, until the 1st day of March, 1869, for the delivery of 1,000,000 cubic yards of materials for embankments, and the construction of 1,000 linear feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 2,000,000 feet of timber and other materials for the same. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 15th inst.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. I. SENEY, President.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January next.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst.

Office, No. 16 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., (BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,)

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after

M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES RAMSBURGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a DIVIDEND of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN O. MILLS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

H. WARBURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. CHASE, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THIS DAY, for this Bank, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN H. CONTOIT was unanimously elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously elected President.

JOHN E. BOUTON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously elected President.

JOHN E. BOUTON, Cashier.

THE SUMNER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the office, No. 52 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. HARRISON, Cashier.

UNION FERRY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 3 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of the Union Ferry Company of New-York, first-class will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. URQUHART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAROLINA MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Carolina Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at 12 M., at which time the election of Trustees will take place for the ensuing year.

JOHN BOYD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the Sarnwian and Chilian Companies, of which payment has been stopped, at a loss of 10 per cent. on those only which have been stamped, will be paid on and after SATURDAY next, by

DARBY, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

250 SHARES CAPITAL STOCK UNION Pacific Railroad Company for sale by WM. T. QUIRK, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 EDWARD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER CENT. (40) upon the premiums earned on the contracts of this Company terminated during the year 1868, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th inst.

Also a Cash Dividend of 10 per cent. upon all outstanding certificates of profits, will be paid on and after the 15th inst. Interest on all certificates upon which no claim is presented will cease after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S TRUST INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, DWIGHT ROBINSON, Jr., was elected President, vice JAMES M. WHITEHEAD, deceased.

ALEXR. C. TURNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ALEXR. C. TURNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for grading and bridging the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, will be received at the office of the Company, in the city of New-Orleans, until the 1st day of March, 1869, for the delivery of 1,000,000 cubic yards of materials for embankments, and the construction of 1,000 linear feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 2,000,000 feet of timber and other materials for the same. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 15th inst.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. I. SENEY, President.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January next.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of the MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst.

Office, No. 16 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., (BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,)

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after

M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES RAMSBURGH, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a DIVIDEND of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN O. MILLS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

H. WARBURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. CHASE, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THIS DAY, for this Bank, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[Names]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN H. CONTOIT was unanimously elected President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
ON FULTON, CORNER AND BOWERY,
Dec. 2, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.
O. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COGGILL, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1; deposits not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 85 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Rate of Government tax. Deposits made ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.

DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of Three Dollars and upwards, will have been credited thereon from the 1st day of December, 1868, to the 1st day of June, 1869, and will be payable on and after Monday, June 21, 1869.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

TAX FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1st next. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

INCORPORATED—INTEREST.—The annual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for the space of six months, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1st of JULY NEXT.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

HIRAM CRAIG, President.
The Bank will close from Government Tax, January 20, 1869.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LIELIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 85 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1; deposits made after Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 8TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. H. BARNUM, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Third-av., corner of 146th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Money deposited on or before Feb. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $2,536,736 53.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, SOUTH-ST. AND MARKET-SLIP.

STANDARD INTEREST.—The Semi-annual Interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from national tax) on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for the six months ending with the last of January, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Interest will be credited from date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest, the same as a deposit, after that date.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 21 will receive interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FULSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BROWN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared a thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the charter,) to the 1st inst., at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $5,000, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited from date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit after that date.

SIX PER CENT. FOR ANNUM ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Will allowed Deposited, July 1, 1868, and Jan. 1, 1869.

R. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALFORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITors at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $300, and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums from $300 to $5,000, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES RIKER, }

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 28 Bowery, near Canal-st.—Six per cent. interest (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of $5 to $1,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CORKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 80 Broadway, entrance in Pine-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto will be paid on the first days of July and January next, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to those days, respectively. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and bear interest from July 1, 1868.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WARREN FOSTER, President.
WADE R. WORSELL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Asst.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Interest begins from the 1st of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. FORD, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, 308 1-2 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, to $5,000.

JOHN M. DIDIER, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

F. PETTIT, President.
J. FREEMAN, Vice-President.
G. W. BURNHAM, Cashier. CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV. BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAYLOR, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON H. ODELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by the above-named bankrupt, praying for a full discharge and certificate of discharge from all his debts and liabilities under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and a discharge and certificate of discharge will be granted to him, and all debts provable under said act, and that the 19th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esquire, in Canajoharie, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is appointed as the time and place when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1869.

GEO. T. SMITH, Clerk.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE DELANY, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 8 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869.—On reading and filing the petition of GEORGE DELANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts and liabilities, and a certificate of discharge, pursuant to the Acts of Congress in such case made and provided.

It is ordered by the Court that the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Register, in Bankruptcy, No. 8 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, be appointed a time and place when the creditors of the said bankrupt, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend before the said Register, and show cause, if they have any why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered by the Court that the said Register shall publish the notice of the said meeting, by publishing a copy of this order for two weeks successively in the New-York Times and in the Orleans Republican, printed in the City of Albion.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said Court, at the said City of New-York, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1869.

[L. S.] WM. D. SHIPMAN, Clerk of the District Court for said District.

HENRY A. CHILDS, Attorney for Petitioner, Madison, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB FISHER, a bankrupt.—Before Hon. BLATCHFORD, Register.—In Bankruptcy

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new steamer [illegible] Captain [illegible], will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Brest and Havre, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M.

Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and the principal cities of Europe.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI..... Saturday, Jan. 9 | ALEPPO..... Feb. 4
TARIFA..... Feb. 11 | SIBERIA..... Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..... $130 | Steerage..... $30
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.

To PARIS.

Inside tickets by railway to Paris, not issued on board, $15. Outside do not carry through passage.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, and Bremen at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York, to

E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday, Jan. 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..... Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax)..... Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..... SATURDAY, Jan. 30, and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	110	To London	40 and 45
To Paris	120	To Paris	45 and 50
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20
Branch steamer	5	Branch steamer	2

Passengers also booked to Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c., at reduced rates.

Drafts can be bought here at moderate rates to persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 44 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO..... 3,000 tons..... Jan. 20
NEBRASKA..... 2,900 tons..... Jan. 27, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA..... 2,000 tons..... Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new)..... Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Drafts to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Spencer, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $60, gold.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

First Cabin.				
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:				
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.	
$275	$225	$150	$75	

Passengers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon.

FOUR TRIPS A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and stewardess attendant.

Jan. 16, RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaves New-York for Aspinwall every 28th instant, connecting with steamer ORIBA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., N. R.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon. All freight received after 9 A. M. of sailing day will be charged additional compensation, and cannot be guaranteed passage.

For freight or passage apply to

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

HERMES, Capt. C. P. TINKHAM, Jan. 23.
AMAZONA, Capt. [illegible], Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. H. BLOOM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR THE CARRYING OF THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid new steamer

EAGLE, Capt. M. F. GREENE, Jan. 23,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to

S. C. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Calling regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA..... Capt. [illegible]..... Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. M. F. GREENE, via Nassau..... Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. F. E. ADAMS..... Feb. 4.

For freight or passage apply to

S. C. WHEELER, Jr., President,
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HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every week days. The fine steamship HABANA, Capt. F. N. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 A. M., for passage to Havana. $40 passage to Vera Cruz, $60 gold.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

THE Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer

FIDAC, Capt. [illegible],

on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without cartage, in Mobile. Through new-process Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to

J. H. FAITESON, Agent, No. 76 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. A. G. MERRILL, SATURDAY, Jan. 16
CROMWELL..... FALL, SATURDAY, Jan. 23

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at lowest rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA.

Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known Side-wheel steamship

DE SOTO, W. J. SALTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on

SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through passage and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola and Texas ports. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mobile, Selma, Montgomery and other points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

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E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

A STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, E. R., foot of Beekman-st.

ROW A.....	Jan. 16	COLUMBIA.....	Feb. 6
CALEDONIA.....	Jan. 23	EUROPA.....	Feb. 13
BRITANNIA.....	Jan. 30	INDIA.....	Feb. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE BY CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $135.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and all parts of Europe at low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

GUARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI..... Saturday, Jan. 9 | ALEPPO..... Feb. 4
TARIFA..... Feb. 11 | SIBERIA..... Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..... $130 | Steerage..... $30
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and all parts of Europe at low rates.

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For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. P. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

A continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 125th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS,

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantages of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARKS.

A. H. MULLER, F. P. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.

Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHT FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 97TH AND 98TH AVS., 97TH AND 98TH STS, TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. P. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869, AT HALF-PAST 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N.Y.

The following described Real Estate, viz.:

97TH-ST.—40 lots on north side of 97th-st., comprising the entire block between 8th and 9th-avs.

98TH-ST.—40 lots on south side of 98th-st., comprising the entire block between 8th and 9th-avs.

97TH-ST.—4 lots on southeast corner of 97th-st. and 8th-av.

98TH-ST.—4 lots on southeast corner of 98th-st. and 8th-av.

The above described lots better in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, east of first-class improvements, are rapidly enhancing in value, and very desirable for the erection of first-class residences to purchase with a view to the erection of private residences; the lots on 8th-av. offer unusual inducements, the street being 100 feet wide, paved with Belgian pavement, on high, commanding ground, and very near the Central Park.

TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, viz.: 10 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying at any time by giving thirty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869.

Will be sold, at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Quartermaster-General's Warehouse, B-st., between 4th and 6th-sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Soldiers' Home, Surplus Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:

3,000 pairs of Slippers.
1,000 Shirts.
3,000 Gowns.
3,000 pairs of Socks.
10,000 Towels.
10,000 Sheets.
2,500 Bedsacks.
2,500 Bolsters.
2,500 Pillows, Hair Stuffed.
3,000 Counterpanes.
3,000 Linen Sheets.
3,000 Blankets.
3,000 White Blankets.

With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been issued. They will be sold in lots to suit dealers and small purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-st., a large and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS &c., the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame Pier and mantel mirrors, elegant rosewood parlor furniture, hair-cloth sofas and chairs, rosewood and black walnut parlor and library suits in green and gold, figured brocatel and green reps; Turkish easy chairs, rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood and gilt mantel clocks, bronzes, chandeliers, gas fixtures, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c.; parlor, hall and stair oil-cloths, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, glassware, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of oil-paintings, lounges in green reps, gilt frame engravings, black walnut extension table, one-nine-and-a-half-octave rosewood piano, glassware, &c.

ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Carved rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Pape, of Paris.

Carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by Bacon & Raven, New-York.

Carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Chickering, Boston.

Carved rosewood 7¼-octave grand action piano.

Also, a large invoice of fancy goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LIQUORS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 59 Liberty-st., a valuable invoice of assorted Cognac Liquors, &c., and would call especial attention to the same.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 42D-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. P. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

42D-ST.—Four west side, of 4th-av., commencing 24.8 feet north of 42d-st.

42D-ST.—Four north side, 25 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, 2 lots north side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, 2 lots north side, 100 feet west of Madison-av.

Also, 2 lots south side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, 2 lots south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Saleroomsr and Art Galleries.—LAFAYETTE STREBIGER & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY, Jan. 18, and following evenings, a private collection of Books, including a large number of valuable works of literature, many early and rare works, illustrated works, &c., many of which are in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PROSPECT PARK BROOKLYN LOTS.

JOHNSON & MILLER will sell at auction, at 12½ o'clock on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, second floor, a block containing 20 choice lots, all splendidly located within a few hundred feet of the eastern and western boundaries of the Park, on President, Union, Sterling, Carroll and Lincoln streets. This will be absolutely a well selected lot for investment, already in the hands of capitalists, who appreciate its confidence, with full particulars and real name. P. O. W., Box No. 129 Times Office.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $4,000, TO manage a manufactory in London, England; passage paid over and $1,000 salary; profits to each partner $5,000. Address Box No. 2,000 Astor House, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A MUSIC STORE SPLENDIDLY Fitted up; unsurpassed for location and the advantages it offers; a rare chance to secure the trade. ADRIAN MUSIC STORE, Box No. 126 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY Stores in Greenpoint. If L. Cash reasons for selling. Address P. L. S., Box No. 2,000 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, can be accommodated with a furnished room, also unfurnished room in the family of a widow; also an attic room. Call at No. 22 East 16th-st.; sheet 3d-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE GREYCOURT Hotel.—A suite of desirable rooms, with private table; 2d floor; single, $1 50; double, $2 50; with board in a first-class house. No. 16 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; parlor and bedroom with private table; permanent and transient; first-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,000 New-York Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together can be accommodated with a large front room, with modern improvements, in a first-class house, with full or partial board. Call at No. 234 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

NO. 4 EAST 107TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments; three rooms en suite, with convenience complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET.—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, unfurnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 200 Greenwich-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 28 WEST 42d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., has three splendid rooms, three connecting rooms to rent; three railroads pass the street. Best of references required.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST. (NEW NO. 73).—An elegant suite of rooms, second floor, front, to let with board; will be wanted Jan. 15. Entire reference required.

TO LET.—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, (WITHout board), a front room on the second floor, with a small bedroom if desired. Inquire at No. 160 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—A single room on second floor, handsomely furnished; also, one on fourth floor, with first-class board. Reference required.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, one large room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire to obtain board, on the west side of Madison-av., in private family; address, stating terms and location, D. E., Box No. 1,923 Post Office, N. Y.

TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives or a family wishing handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class table, may be accommodated at No. 69 West 38th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY Board Agency, 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Directory immediately. Apply at Board of Exchange Directory, No. 197 Broadway. Established in 1857.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE AC- commodated with furnished rooms or board at moderate prices, convenient to all the cars. No. 31 Grand-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board; 2d rooms without board, at No. 107 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.—A PARLOR FLOOR with private table; also, a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARD.—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THIRD floor, to let; No. 24 East 31st-st.; late or early dinner to suit; house in complete order.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor to let, either single or suite; very desirable location. Apply at No. 103 West 31st-st.

A NO. 575 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR above 10th-st.—Very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

NO. 20 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs.—Two beautiful large front rooms, newly furnished; modern improvements; to let with private family only.

NO. 20 WEST 10TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board. No. 18 West 30th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS ELEGANT rooms with board. Apply at No. 12 West 24th-st.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH floor to let, with board, at No. 29 East 21st-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave Jamaica—8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hauppauge, Huntington and Glen Cove; 8:30 P. M. Express train for Hempstead, Hempstead Harbor, Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with boats to Hempstead Harbor. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. HARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., formerly Pavonia Ferry):

2 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

12 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

4:30 P. M.—Express for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

5 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Stations between Jersey City and Rutherford Park. Connects at Suffern with Orange County Railroad for Unionville and Port Jervis.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

8:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South, by the Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

9 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M. and 1 P. M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M. On Sunday at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through. Emigrant Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville. 1:45 P. M., for Paterson. 4:30 P. M., Night Express, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. 9 P. M., Emigrant Train, for the West.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1869. D. C. DUNCOMB, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, trains for Albany and Troy (connecting with trains for Saratoga and Western trains), will leave New-York as follows:

7:15 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Express train via Boston and Albany Railroad, stopping only at Troy and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester and Buffalo, and sleeping cars from Troy to the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

8:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, Saratoga and the North. Sleeping cars attached to this train run through to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, Saratoga and the North. Drawing-room cars attached to this train run through to Rochester and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Express train for Rutland and North. Drawing-room car attached to this train runs through to Rochester and Buffalo.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Lake Shore Junction Bridge. This train connects at Troy with the night express train for Boston, and through to Rutland and Burlington. Sleeping cars attached to this train run through to Rochester and Buffalo.

8 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Lake Shore Junction Bridge. This train connects at Troy with the night express train for Boston, and through to Rutland and Burlington. Sleeping cars attached to this train run through to Rochester and Buffalo.

11 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Lake Shore Junction Bridge. This train connects at Troy with express train for Boston, and through to Rutland and Burlington. Sleeping cars attached to this train run through to Rochester and Buffalo.

11 P. M. train via Harlem Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Parlor Car will run on Harlem Division Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 4:30 P. M. Connects at Dover Plains with train for Hartford and Boston.

Also, a Sunday train via the Harlem Railroad, leaves at 5 P. M., and arrives at Millerton at 8:20 P. M., connecting with Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:15 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. Express only at midnight. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEPAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates as low and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamships

NEW-PORT or BOSTON

Leaves Pier 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take berths from Newport at 7 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or remain on board, undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take Old A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early morning.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1869. No. 77 Greenwich, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Have always as low or as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. JOHNSON and Capt. GEO. B. HOLL, From Pier No. 36, foot of Canal-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving aboard of the Valley Route.

Tickets sold and baggage received at the principal hotels, at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 349 Broadway

CUBA.

Dulce's Proclamation—Its Effect—His Reception—New Rights and Liberties—Lersundi's Views of the Situation—The Bishop of Havana—Pats, Affrays—Removal of a Statue of Isabella—Movements of Lesca, Balmaseda and Acosta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

The anxiously-expected proclamation of Gen. DULCE has at last made its appearance, and owing to the general interest displayed with regard to it here and elsewhere, I translate it entire for the benefit of your readers:

CUBANS: The Provisional Government of the nation, in the exercise of its legitimate faculties, has ordered that I should take charge, for the second time, of the superior political command of this isle of the Antilles, an integral portion of the Spanish nationality. Zealous in the fulfillment of my duties, I have obeyed without considering even that, owing to my broken health, the sacrifice required of me was a great one. You already know me. No danger can intimidate me—no obstacle can terrify me when your well-being is concerned; there is no responsibility I do not accept, however weighty it may be, if by this means, I can establish the principle of authority upon the firm base of equity and justice.

CUBANS: The revolution has swept away a dynasty and tearing up by the root the venomous plant which poisoned the very air we breathe, has restored to man his dignity and to the citizen his rights. The revolution, in the exercise of its indisputable sovereignty, did not wish that the institutions, even the legitimate, hereditary and traditional, should prevail over the will of the people, and it desired that the legality, political and administrative, which has to determine the future destinies of the country, should spring from the profoundest depths of society, with the aid of the electoral suffrage. You will soon gather into your places of assembly and will elect the deputies who are to represent you in the Constitutional Cortes. There they will obtain by entreaty from the supreme and national Government, the reforms that your legislation requires; the ameliorations your administration claims, and the rights in respect of morals and politics conquered by civilization. Islanders and peninsulars, we are all brothers; we recognize but one God and are united by the bond of the same language; we speak the same tongue, and the same flag waves over us. From this day the Island of Cuba is included in the number of Spanish provinces. However, this radical change in your political organization would be sterile and even dangerous if practical results were not promptly added to it. Practical results are not to be reached by public meetings, by the examination of all plans which may prove a remedy for present ills, and a hope of greater aggrandizement at a not distant future. Hence there exists a necessity for those grand electoral reunions, advised by good sense and sanctioned by custom; for this reason, also, exists the expediency for men of imagination and knowledge to forget themselves to the prudent examination and cool discussion which has made of the Press one of the elements of life of modern societies. It is a pity that your mode of existence and the respect of the interests created thereby do not permit the examination of certain systems and doctrines in which, perhaps, the novelty are no largely intermixed. Do not wonder that I should hint thus timidly